

INSIDE: THE GOLDEN AGE OF CANADIAN DANCE

Maclean's

MARCH 9, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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DISGRACE



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- **The President's Anxious Search For a New Order**





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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MARCH 9, 1987 VOL. 300 NO. 10



Fear at the border

Hundreds of would-be refugees were turned back at the Canadian-U.S. border last week—leading to protests against tighter controls on immigration. —Page 9



Celebrating body and soul

Last week Rudolf Nureyev helped the National Ballet celebrate its 50th anniversary—a rather milestone for Canada's vigorous dance scene. —Page 59

COVER

A state of disgrace

President Ronald Reagan faced the toughest challenge of his presidency following the publication of the critical Tower commission report on the Iran-contra arms scandal. Last week he named a new chief of staff, Howard Baker. But supporters and critics say that he must act decisively to restore public confidence. —Page 16



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Skating into skiing's future

A historic event has signalled a new era in international cross-country skiing with two distinct styles—the classic "stride" and the revolutionary "skating." —Page 32



A supermodel turns to acting

For almost three years top Toronto model Jane Follis has returned to Nepal. Now she has returned and she is making her acting debut on CBC TV's *Sevens* series. —Page 48

Nicaragua's agony

Your coverage of the Nicaraguan situation ("In the shadow of war," *Conor*, Feb. 24) has presented to Canadians a much-needed perspective for which I am most grateful. I felt proud and happy that a Canadian magazine had the guts to tell the story as it is. It would be heartening if this message could be conveyed to Americans. Now it is up to the Canadian people and our government to make our voices felt for an ending of U.S. intervention in Central America.

—**EDWARD MASON**
Midvale, Ont.

Your excellent articles about the U.S.-sponsored contra war against the Nicaraguan people failed to describe the great harm being inflicted on Central America's fragile remaining rain forests, which contain unique flora and fauna facing extinction. Elimination of the war could result in ecocide, as took place in Vietnam, where rapine and herbicides destroyed a large part of the natural environment. The war against Nicaragua must be ended, not only to save human lives and the towns and farms of a poor country, but to preserve the rain forest ecosystems which is of great importance to the whole world.

—**MARTIN S. WALKER**
Cherter, N.B.

A Middle East success story

Your article "Middle East oasis of hope" (*Dateline: New Shalom*, Feb. 16), raised my spirits enough to believe that there is still hope for this tired old beleaguered world. Although New Shalom, where Jewish and Arab Muslims



Nicaraguan inoper: telling it as it is.

students learn to live together and hate "the other side of the story." I would like to see such a wonderful idea spread to other war-torn countries.

—**WILMA MONTGOMERY**
Kilosno, B.C.

Amid all the full-page (illustrated) stories we New Shalom—I almost missed it. Surely this success story of people from hostile cultures living, learning and sharing together deserves more space in *New Shalom*. It would be fascinating to read testimonies of some of the teachers and students of New Shalom. I wonder how many schools or universities are benefiting from the experience of New Shalom, as the Northern Ireland peace-activists are.

—**LEITH MILLER**
Scarbro, N.B.

Setting a management example

Congratulations to Michelle Tires (Canada) Ltd. for managing in such a way that its New Britain staff went on to the Canadian Auto Workers union ("A setback for labor," *Canada*, Jan. 26). The fragile condition of the Canadian economy is in no small way related to the behavior of many of the unions in Canada over the past decade. I hope the Michelle example will be the lead for other corporations to take a similar stand. It is high time that *one leader*, Bob White and his union crosses got the message that the Canadian people have had enough of the union influence.

—**THOMAS B. SANDERSON**
Brookville, Ont.

A number of subscribers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan did not receive their *Maclean's* dated March 2 because of an accident in the Canada Post system. The subscriptions will be extended by one issue.

PASSAGES

DIED: Pop artist, experimental filmmaker and celebrity worshipping Andy Warhol, 58, who turned the humble soap can to an art form and once predicted that in the future everybody in the world would be famous for 15 minutes, of a heart attack, in New York City (page 58).

RECUPERATING: Former senator Eugene Forsey, 82, renowned as one of Canada's leading constitutional experts, from chest pain, in Ottawa. An Ottawa Civic Hospital spokesman said that Forsey, who served in the Senate from 1970 to 1979, was kept for observation for several days and that he went home late last week.

DIED: Movie, theatre and tv producer David Semick, 95, who was better known to viewing audiences as a TV host, of undetermined causes, in New York City. Semick pioneered the style of talk show that focused on serious discussion and was famous for his lengthy interviews with such diverse political figures as Nikita Khrushchev, Harry Truman and Richard Nixon. He was married for 20 years to Canadian tv interviewer Joyce Davidson, but the couple recently divorced.

DIED: Bilkypop character actor James Cox, 64, who appeared on *Ready to Rave* (*Man of La Mancha*, *Last of the Red Hot Lovers*), in movies (*The Magnificent Seven*, *Man of Steel*) and on TV (*The Dick Van Dyke Show*), of a heart attack, in New York City. Cox, a favorite guest in TV talk shows and making guest-appearances, was on *Rowdy* in 1962 for an appearance on the hospital drama series *St. Elsewhere*. More recently he played Tony Danza's jaded father-in-law on the sitcom *Who's the Boss?*

ENGAGED: Rock star Mick Jagger, 43, and his live-in girlfriend, supermodel Jerry Hall, 30. The two have not yet announced a wedding date, but Hall, the mother of two of Jagger's four children, said the New York Post shortly after she was cleared of drug-possession charges on Feb. 30 that a marriage was definitely "happening." Hall was arrested at the Bridgetown, Barbados, airport on Jan. 21 when she opened a bar containing 25 lb. of marijuana, but the charges were dismissed on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

DIED: Landscape artist **Annora Brown**, 88, of cancer, in North Saanich, Vancouver Island. Brown, who was also noted for her paintings of flowers and portraits of Indians, trained under Arthur Lismer and other members of the original Group of Seven at Toronto's Ontario College of Art.

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Two faces of progress

What foolish optimism places Brazil as the land of greatness ("Brain's new best," *Cover*, Jan. 1987) a country with twice as many poor as not, a \$200 billion foreign debt, a terrifying crime situation and a rain forest whose ongoing destruction will affect global ecology is not "passed as last to fulfil its economic promise." A wealth of natural resources and a fast-growing economy are no panacea for poverty, racism, fear of crime or environmental mismanagement. It is time we stopped

measuring progress by the size of the economy and looked instead at a country's ability to meet the needs of its people. Anyone who sees greatness in today's Brazil is a bigger dreamer than the Brazilian people.

—LARRY WEINER, Calgary

Margaret Laurence's legacy

Thank you, Timothy Findley, for your tribute to Margaret Laurence ("A life of elegance and reflection," *Obituary*, Jan. 18). Her vision as a Christian,

a woman and a Canadian have been and will continue to be an inspiration to those who have known her personally or who have identified with her vision. Margaret embraced life and gave us courage to confront ourselves and to emerge as stronger human beings. Let us celebrate her time with us and the legacy she has left to our imagination.

—ANDREA JUREWICZ, Whitby, Ont.

Winter, West Coast style

Brrr, but Charles Gordon's puerile advice about the joys of the Canadian winter ("How we earn our place in the sun," *Cover*, Feb. 9) didn't tug any of my heartstrings. I guess I'm guilty of a gross wast of patriotic feeling in protesting to enjoy the green grass and budding daffodils of Vancouver in February to the uniquely "Canadian" privilege of starting the car engine every hour to prevent it from freezing. I happen to believe that the West Coast version of the Canadian winter is also world-class—*here now*.

—S. KAREN DELLA, Nanaimo

No grounds for ridicule

I object to Allan Fotheringham's aside reference to Prince Charles as *Roi-Karl* in his Feb. 16 column ("Canadian on the beat in London"). It is reprehensible to ridicule someone's physical appearance. We are not responsible for the bodies we are born with; we are accountable for the personality and character that we develop later. As Fotheringham said in the same column, "We don't choose our genes."

—RONALD A. REYNOLDS, Kippure, Ont.

Taking pride in the Forces

As a Canadian and an army wife, I was disgusted by the lack of respect and sarcasm expressed toward our Canadian Armed Forces in Peter G. Newman's Jan. 12 column ("About-face in defence strategy," *Business Watch*). True, we may be no match for the Russians or the Americans, but the training standards and efforts of our Armed Forces are among the best in the world. One says, Mr. Newman, is hardly a joke. It is a group of hard-working, well-trained men and women whom we should be proud of, not making fun of.

—ALISON HERMANSON, CFS Lahr, West Germany

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is sent to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean's Magazine, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A5.

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A born-again politician

As Jamaica's prime minister from 1992 to 1996, Michael Manley generated controversy because of his anti-Communism and his policy of state intervention in the economy. In 1992 Manley's People's National Party (PNP) was soundly defeated by the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) of Edward Seaga, who promised free-market deregulation and reduced government spending. Since then the quality of Jamaica's health and education has reportedly declined, and in January, in the shadow of a mounting \$1.4-billion foreign debt, the Seaga government completed loan negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that will restrict national spending. Manley, who claims to have frequented his radical policies, is getting up for a national election expected this year or next. Manley's correspondent Mark Karlovsky recently spoke to Manley in his Kingston home.

Manley: It is the Michael Manley of today different from the Michael Manley of seven years ago?

Manley: Exactly. I have learned so much and done a lot of thinking about

all the things we went through. I tried crazy things that I believe are still right, but we made a lot of mistakes. When we saw a problem that the private sector was not dealing with, we tried to fix it. Let's just have the government do it. But governments are just outgrowing.

'It takes two to tango. If Seaga wants to tango next time, there is not even one stone that needs to be thrown'

at doing some of the things we tried to do. And the greatest pity was that at the end we got into a shooting match with the private sector. What made it a pity is that we are committed to the private sector and believe in it as a very dynamic part of any possibility of economic development in Jamaica.

Manley: If you were to become prime minister this year, what would the possi-

bility be of good relations with the Reagan administration?

Manley: Obviously President Reagan is personally very committed to Seaga. And obviously he would not be as pleased to have me there. But what he will have to face is that we cannot get into power except through an irresponsibly free and fair electoral process. In our past relations with the United States, I think there was some fault on both sides. We now have very close and strong relations with many parts of the state department and with substantial areas of Congress because we have worked very hard to be understood. I think the real way to put it is, what are the chances of a good relationship with Washington? I predict that we are going to have a very good relationship with Washington.

Manley: What kind of relations would you hope to have with Cuba?

Manley: We are not Communist. We are not Marxist. We are not Leninist. Cuba is. But we respect the Cubans' right to be what they are in as long they act in a principled manner internationally—and our impression is that they respect our right to be what we are as long as we act in a principled way. As members of this hemisphere we feel that Cuba has a right to exist and be recognized. We think it is very bad for the region to isolate one country and create constant tension and

trouble. What we want is power the situation updated into a sort of last of American pressure on almost felt delusively compelled to have some of a relation big with Cuba that was necessary. If an offer was made we would say, 'We have a right to accept this' as we would. But now we would not bring Cuba back to build a school and things of that sort. It is misinterpreted by Washington and causes tension. But we do insist on our right to allow Cuba to reopen an embassy here, and we have been very upset with Washington about this.

Manley: Will you increase social spending?

Manley: Increasing social spending can bring you into a very serious issue. In view of the IMF budget cuts, housing and so on, I would not like to answer that. But let me put it this way: We are going to work tremendously hard to deal with social problems. I think we are going to make a tremendous drive in education. And I have no doubt that we will spend more on education than ever, although we only have to cut corners and find other ways to achieve savings to do it. But we intend to build economic activity into the school system—a huge challenge to social engineering in countries like Jamaica. It is a question of developing a sense that life is about work, not about spending politi-



Manley avoiding past mistakes

ty—although that is the unbridled joy of life that makes it worthwhile. But you that have to produce. I want to build a whole new social psychology.

Manley: What about Amish cars?

Manley: It will really have to come from better use of technology, because you cannot spend your way out of the crisis.

Manley: After your party won a major local election victory last July, several jobs were offered to promote the Seaga government for an early national election. To what degree have you succeeded in doing that?

Manley: We have not really started yet because we have no desire to upset the tourist season, which is the life and death of Jamaica. And we are ever going to be very violent. But I might remind you that people like Martin Luther King taught the world that there are many ways within the law and peace in which you can make your statement. Manley's: How can violence, which has become a part of Jamaica's cultural life, be contained in the next election?

Manley: If Seaga wanting me and giving the orders all the way down the line, 'Cool it, and let's get it done in a peaceful way.' We have always wanted to do it. It takes two to tango. If Seaga wants to tango next time, there is not even one stone that needs to be thrown. ☐

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City life behind the Islamic veil

In the outside world, postrevolutionary Iran has presented a tedious and unyielding Islamic face. But during a recent visit to Tehran, the country's capital, *Maclean's* London Bureau Chief *Neal Lawton* found a city full of contrasts. His report.

If the visitor blocks out the wedding services, the machine-gun-wielding Revolutionary Guards and the bearded wife that surrounds virtually all public buildings, Tehran is a pleasant city. It is drab, but modern and clean—and the view to the north is spectacular. The Baab-e-jan Alhambra moviehouse, whose screen-covered peaks are famous among local inhabitants for their excellent seating conditions, rise majestically from the flat, unbroken desert. And the stages of the rolling hills that mark the city's northern limits are dotted with the red-roofed stone villas of Tehran's most prestigious citizens. It is not the city that our television screens—and their images of fat-shaking, arched eyebrows—lead us to expect.

Indeed, the reality is seldom as dramatic as those images suggest. During a week in Iran I witnessed single-chattering crowds on exactly two occasions—back in the presence of North American television crews. Journalists tend to characterize such mobs as unruly, but a more accurate description might be disciplined and well-rehearsed. As soon as the TV cameras switch off, the crowds disperse.

Outward appearance can be deceptive in other ways, too. Alcohol, strictly forbidden according to Islamic law, appears to be available to those who want it. One elderly woman recently invited a group of visitors home for a shot of home-made vodka. "Before the revolution there used to be five big distilleries," he said, grinning broadly. "Now there are 16 million small ones."

In public, women wear black, ankle-length veils, or chadars. Without these they risk being interrogated by one of the morality squads of Revolutionary Guards that patrol the streets in white Shamsi caps. But at home, many middle-class women change size. Western fashion. A few of the more daring ones have even returned to the open use of make-up—frowned by the Islamic regime.

At the outdoor counter of Tehran's Mehrabad airport there are glimpses of the typical middle-class Iranian woman's wardrobe. Shamsi hats, even knee-high boots, reveal unacquainted dresses, silk blouses and shoes that would not look out of place on the streets of Paris. One



Iranian women notice portraits. Western tourists and the black market.

Western resident of Tehran said that he was shocked when he visited an Iranian businessman's home to find that his host's wife—who at their only previous meeting was shrouded from head to foot in a chador—was sunbathing nude in the backyard in a city with few tall buildings. A 19-foot-high fence was enough to ensure that his private habits would not be condemned by strictly religious neighbors.

The contrast between rich and poor, between educated and uneducated, is most evident in the way Iranians view the six-year war with Iraq. For Iranians, one of the war's most tangible reminders is the shortages it has caused and the monthly ration coupons that allow them to buy small quantities of rice and other staples at controlled prices. But for those Iranians with enough money, a whole range of consumer goods can still be purchased easily on the black market.

Striding through Tehran's sprawling Beheshti Bakhti cemetery, I met dozens of young working-class men who proudly proclaimed their enthusiasm for the conflict. "It is as a martyr is the highest honor for a Muslim," said Mahmood Abdolahi, 27, a fighter pilot attending a

Suicide course's funeral. Another man led me to the grave of his 13-year-old brother, killed as a suicide a week earlier. The boy's mother, Zahra Nafisi, 50, was sitting on a small Persian rug on top of the plot, eating a piece of bread and apples with friends. "I have two other sons," she said. "If necessary I will gladly sacrifice all of them to the war."

But later, as we stood watching a long line of funeral processions that stretched far into the distance, a bearded man in his mid-40s approached and explained that he had once studied at a U.S. university. "I came back here to get married, but unfortunately that was around the time of the revolution in 1979. Soon after, they closed the border, so my wife and I were stuck." Glancing around at the huge crowd of mourners, his voice suddenly dropped. "It is terrible," he said. "Ninety per cent of these people think that being killed by a machine-gun bullet is the best thing that could ever happen to them. All of our young men are being slaughtered—and still nobody seems to care." Like thousands of other Iranians, Nafisi now has a mild frost of an emotion, he quietly mourns a country torn by a war whose end is nowhere in sight. ☐

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COLUMN

Paying for a good squeeze

By Charles Gortner

You could never get blood from a stone, no matter what. Blood from a stone was the spurious of the impractical, the unattainable. No matter how hard you tried, no matter how deserving you were, no matter how much money you had, it didn't make any difference. "You can't get blood from a stone," they always said.

But now never gives up, never stops trying. Now, at last, it may be here blood from a stone. You may not be able to get it yourself, but someone could get it for you, for a fee. Isn't that wonderful? Think of the problems that could be averted if blood could be squeezed from a stone. It would be great to have mere blood around. Not just for vampires either, but to imagine how valuable blood-bearing stones would be.

You could make a fortune buying up blood-bearing stones. You could make a killing on the black market buying, then selling, blood-bearing stone factories. Someone would write a book about you. You would become a hero of modern capitalism, and he would become a best-selling author. All because of blood and stones.

Progress in the field is being made in several areas. A telling sign is that money is being charged for goods and services that were formerly given away, thus ensuring only goodwill. An example that now charge instead of a charge? Might be a slight charge for blood. That is, if you were a stone. That is, if you were a stone, you would transfer money from one account to another.

Any minute now the bank will begin sending you the pass with which you make out the charges to pay the interest charges on your bank credit card. Who else would be that, think of some other richly money-making. Martina Navratilova's shoulder is one. Her left shoulder, to be precise. Navratilova is a tennis player, a left-handed tennis player, which makes her left shoulder the more visible when she is photographed after unleashing her powerful serve. There is a little patch on the left shoulder of Navratilova's tennis outfit. The patch carries the logo of ComputerLand, which pays \$200,000 a year to be there. This shows that advertisers are not the only ones squeezing the blood-from-a-stone extraction process. Advertisers, clever people and all, are helping out too.

Consequently, Martina Navratilova's right shoulder is, for the moment, commercial-free. Like pay TV was once predicted to be. The Porsche company, a maker of automobiles, dropped the right shoulder rights. So it is there if you want it, an advertising vehicle like no other.

It would be interesting to talk to the folks over at Porsche and find out why they and Martina Navratilova's right shoulder parted company. Did they somehow conclude that selling cars off Navratilova's right shoulder was like getting blood from a stone? Did sales drop, due to simple market forces? Was Navratilova, through no fault of her own, forced to shoulder the blame? And what are the folks at Porsche into now? Biffoards? Bus cards? All-converted television?

Have they moved to a rotating-car driver's helmet or his left hand or his right foot tender? Or have they simply moved to another tennis player? Have they moved to Andy Connors? Was it Andy Connors whose left shoulder belonged to McDonald's hamburgers? Or was it his left breast pocket? Or was it Andy Connors at all? Whoever it was, his chosen bequeathed, quite properly, to the manufacturer, and his shorts belonged to—well, it's hard to keep track.

The people involved in stoneblood research obviously do keep track. They know, somehow, that means fans, when they view Martina Navratilova's follow-through, think of nothing so much as their need to go out and buy a sweater. Their method of getting there, now that the Porsche is off the right shoulder, is anybody's guess. Perhaps a different stone is a different possibility.

Some day soon you will want to get away from everything being for sale. That sudden urge to credit card when you turn on your television set with the built-in converter that requires another converter to enable you to watch the all-sports channel you paid good money for—and not a pitcher hitting home runs and sometimes on a movie inserted with the Budweiser logo.

Around that time you either take off to go live in a tent on the steppes somewhere, or you decide to try to get it on the stone yourself. If that's what you want, there is something you should know they can't guarantee they'll get blood from a stone for you, but there will be a small fee anyway.

Charles Gortner is a columnist for The Dallas Observer.



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Guatemalan refugees wait at Lockwood, N.Y.'s train; Salvadoran mother and child (below): underground methods

CANADA

Immigrants in an uneasy wait

Manuel Navarrete arrived at the Blackpool, Que., border crossing on Feb. 21 with \$100, worse clothes and high hopes of beginning a new life in Montreal. Instead, in a more repeated hundreds of times last week along Canada's border with the United States, the 35-year-old Salvadoran discovered that the overgrown border had become impenetrable. For refugees like Navarrete, Canada's tough new immigration procedures imposed not only inconvenience—but fear of deportation from the U.S.

Two days earlier, faced with imminent expulsion as an illegal immigrant, Navarrete had quit his hotel maintenance job in Houston, Tex., closed his bank account and flown to New York City. There, he boarded a Greyhound bus bound for Montreal. But Navar-

rete's journey was halted just 42 km short of his destination Canadian border immigration officials, acting on new restrictions introduced one day earlier, turned him away—pending a formal hearing into his case. Last week, as Navarrete adjusted to being with 50 other refugee claimants in a cramped gymnasium run by the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh, N.Y., he expressed concern about his future and said "Canada is my last hope."

The effects of Ottawa's actions were also felt in American cities and towns along the Canadian border, which struggled to contend with an unexpected influx of homeless people turned back at nearby border crossings. And refugee and religious groups in Canada—including the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops—were quick to condemn the decision to close the

border. Declared Theresa Pickett, co-ordinator of the Fort Erie, Ont., Central American Refugee Committee, "all this policy is not reversed and the government is insisting upon destroying the Canadian humanitarian policy, then I am ashamed to be a Canadian."

But federal officials were unswayed. Said Gerald Weiner, minister of state for immigration: "Many people who were not being persecuted or facing death were simply showing up at our door and jumping ahead of real refugees. That tests the generosity of most Canadians." Weiner insisted that the tighter regulations did not constitute a change in Canadian immigration policy—but were merely an attempt to ensure that legal immigration and refugee procedures were followed. And privately, an official in the Prime Minister's Office dismissed the opposition of church groups to the new measures as "topsy-turvy."

The regulations were introduced on Feb. 10 in response to rising numbers of refugee applicants during the past four months. Under the tightened controls, Ottawa no longer issues temporary permits allowing applicants to enter Canada and find jobs while their claims are processed. Now most claimants must apply from outside the country and await the results of an often lengthy inquiry process. Most affected by the tougher measures are peo-



Chilean hunger strikers in Montreal: last place of refuge?

ple fleeing 15 violence-torn countries—including El Salvador, Guatemala and El Salvador—whose citizens are no longer exempt from these provisions.

As a result, more than 600 refugee applicants were turned away at Canada's 17 ports of entry last week. Most of

those turned back were Central Americans, who had been living illegally in the United States. Their fugis from U.S. authorities was prompted by a tough new American employment law introduced last November. The law, which takes effect next June 1, allows deportation of aliens and imposes financial penalties on employers who hire them. According to Joseph Asie, execu-

tive director of the Central American Refugee Centre just outside New York City, an estimated 100,000 Salvadorans alone are living illegally in the New York area, afraid of increased fringes and immigration raids. Said Asie: "Everybody who comes into our office wants to go to Canada because of the fear here." Underscoring Central Americans, added Monica Bokorova, a counsellor at the Center for Immigrants' Rights in New York, "have always seen Canada as their last place of refuge."

Word that Canadian authorities had closed the border spread quickly among illegal aliens in U.S. cities—especially in Los Angeles, whose large Spanish-speaking population includes thousands of Central Americans threatened by Washington's new immigration laws. Said Jose Antonio, who handles immigration affairs at Canada's consulate in Los Angeles, "The refugee organizations knew almost as soon as we did that the border was closed." In some cases, the news provoked desperation. Said Sergio Marín, executive director of La Opinión, the largest Spanish-language newspaper in Los Angeles: "It's the talk of the horns, a terrible situation. We are finding people who are selling the last goods they have, going to the border and being turned away."

Still, some refugee applicants did make it into Canada. About 500 who headed at airports in Quebec and Ontario in the first two days after the

rule changes were allowed to stay while their claims were processed. The air route did not close until Ottawa threatened Brazilian, Chilean and Argentine airlines with fines of \$1,000 for every passenger who disembarked without a visa.

Canada's first streets stranded 100 Chileans at an airport in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They had been on their way to join family and friends already in Canada when the dampdown was announced. In response, 30 Chilean immigrants and supporters last week began a hunger strike in the basement of a downtown Montreal church, aimed at forcing Ottawa to admit the group. Said Michael Ferreira, 31, whose wife is among those still in Argentina: "I will continue my hunger strike until I see my wife in Canada."

At highway border crossings, the number of refugee applicants slowed as the week wore on. At Blackpool, Que., where the number of people arriving on buses from New York City had reached 100 a day by the time Ottawa announced the new regulations, immigration officials said the flow had slowed to fewer than 20 a day. Some Latin Americans refused to seek admission at the Fort Erie, Ont., crossing. There, they were processed in a park-like trailer. Expatriated, given a hearing date and told to return to the U.S. side of the Peace Bridge. American authorities then gave the applicants permission to stay in the U.S. for 30 days. But some people took advantage of their problem: bus drivers on the American side of the border charged their passengers \$12 for the one-kilometre trip across Peace Bridge—more than double the regular fare.

Fears were also voiced for the safety of those turned back at the border. Canadian officials acknowledged that they do not have a formal guarantee that none would be deported by American authorities. Still, they said they have a firm "understanding" with Washington that no man would be taken again except who registered with Canadian immigration officials.

The small frontier area presented problems for American cities near the Canadian border. Most refugees hopeful had arrived at the border with little money and little intention of returning home. Now many face weeks of fear to eight weeks before their cases will be heard by Canadian officials. The resulting surge in the number of homeless people severely taxed the ability of towns to handle them.

In just 11 km from Peace Bridge, a displaced, green-shingled former convent became an improvised refugee camp, known to its 70 mostly Central American refugee applicants simply as camp-3500.

ish for homes. In Pittsburgh, 36 km south of Montreal, the Salvation Army aptly was turned into a makeshift hospital for nearly 100 refugee applicants.

But the added food bills for the Pittsburgh refugee community alone were expected to reach \$30,000 to \$40,000—prompting social service officials to ask New York Gov. Mario Cuomo for disaster relief funds. And some social workers said they feared the long-term effects of housing so many refugees in emergency quarters until their hearing dates. Said Capt. Jack Haimov, commanding officer of the Pittsburgh Salvation Army: "This is a response to a community, which has responded to fellow human beings who are in trouble. But this is a problem made by national governments, and we hope it will be resolved before we are forced to find the limits of local tolerance."

Others expressed concern that the presence of refugee applicants and assistance organizations might disfigure during the interval before hearings. And although Canadian law calls for fees of up to \$5,000 and a maximum of two years in jail for people harboring illegal aliens, some church organizations acknowledged that they were weighing the possibility of making refugees across the border. Nancy Pocock, president of the Toronto Refugee Affairs Committee, said she would consider underground methods of bringing refugees into Canada. Said Pocock: "They haven't come this far to give up. They're desperate people." But Weiner said there was no basis for such action. Said the minister: "Many of these people have been living in the U.S. for the past five years. Three or four more weeks won't matter."

In fact, Weiner contended that refugee-assistance groups were appealing to public opinion in anticipation of a planned overhaul of the refugee provisions of Canada's immigration act. The bill, now being studied by cabinet, is expected to be presented to the House of Commons this month. Said Weiner: "The church groups are not fighting today's battle. They are preparing for the debate ahead on the legislation." But there were also warnings that increasing numbers of prospective refugees will try to enter Canada. Said Alex Doucette, a Canadian immigration officer in New York: "With an open Central American community of 100,000 to 150,000 people in New York, it could get a lot worse." That forecast—and the intense feelings provoked by Ottawa's new rules—indicated that the government faces further controversy when it brings down its immigration bill.

—DEBBIE PASALUNGA in Montreal with EUGENE ALEXANDER in Port Hope, LARRY BLACK in New York and ANNE CREEDON in Los Angeles

Judging the contenders

It is one of the most important duties of a prime minister—and often one of the most difficult. Appointing judges to the nine-member Supreme Court of Canada involves a complex mix of law and tradition (that mix includes, along with the professional qualifications of candidates, diverse considerations of age, sex, ethnic background, political leanings and basic tenets). The end result of such a choice, said Stephen Beckett, professor of constitutional law at McGill University, "is a person with the potential, through rulings, to affect fundamental rights for generations to come." Now, following the Feb. 7 death of Supreme Court Justice Julien Chouinard, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney faces an appointment that may determine the court's next chief justice. And many observers predict that the leading candidates for the vacant position is Yves Fassin, a prominent Montreal lawyer.

Fortier, 51, is a former president of the Canadian Bar Association and senior partner at the law firm of Ogilvy Renault, where Mulroney himself once worked. Flawlessly bilingual, he is a close friend of Mulroney's and was an usher at his 1983 wedding. But Fortier's friendships threatened party politics. He is also a friend of Liberal Leader John Turner's and was appointed by the Liberal government of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to several royal commissions—including a 1977 investigation of wrongdoing by the RCMP. Fortier is highly respected for his ability as a top lawyer, and one senior Liberal adviser acknowledged, "There is no way we could criticize his appointment."

Lacked, the choice, which officials in the Prime Minister's Office indicate will be made within the next two months, is particularly critical. The long-standing tradition of alternating English- and French-speaking chief justices means that the successor to Chief Justice Brian Dickson—who must retire by 1990—will almost certainly be a Quebec francophone. The

two Quebec judges now sitting on the court, Jean Beetz and Antonio Lamer, are both considered unlikely candidates—Beetz because of Jewish problems and Lamer because of criticism in the legal community of his performance on the top court.

If Mulroney decides against Fortier, he may choose to appoint a judge from the Quebec City area to sit alongside Montrealers Beetz and Lamer.



Fortier: a complex mix of law and tradition

or Among the most prominent candidates: Quebec Court of Appeal Justice Claire L'Heureux-Dubé, 56, the province's highest-ranking woman judge; Louis Bernard, 40, a lawyer with strong Parti Québécois ties who was Quebec's chief civil servant under former premier René Lévesque; and Quebec Court of Appeal Justice Maurice Jomphe, 61.

Despite criticism that political considerations have played a key role in many of Mulroney's appointments, two officials insisted that the Prime Minister is determined to make a choice that cannot be criticized as partisan. Mulroney is also consulting Dickson, who has informally telephoned several Quebec lawyers to solicit their opinions. Said one adviser: "Brian is aware that this is one of those key appointments he will ultimately be remembered for."

—ANTHONY WALTON SMITH in Montreal

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Getty outside Edmonton's legislative assembly; leisurely working schedule

Alberta's part-time premier

In a downtown Calgary office tower last week about a dozen men and women were poring over details of the Alberta Conservative party's upcoming convention. But for the first time in many years, the political extreme was marked by a major difference: senior Tories were selling party workers on downplaying the role of their leader, Premier Donald Getty. When 1,800 delegates gather in Calgary's convention centre April 3 to 5, there will be no centred portraits of the leader, as there were during the 1970s reign of Getty's predecessor, Peter Lougheed. Instead of paying homage to the party leader, Alberta's Tories will be divided in policy workshops. Said one organizer: "Getty won't be the focal point of any themes."

The shift is emphatic reflects growing doubts in Alberta over Getty's ability to lead his province through tough economic times. For the 53-year-old premier, member Alberta has been a far more difficult task than that faced by the Lougheed administration during the

economic boom of the 1970s and early 1980s. Low oil and natural-gas prices have cut provincial revenues by half. A \$9-billion-plus deficit looms in the approaching spring budget. And cuts in funds for social programs are proving unpopular in a province long used to lavish spending on health, education and welfare.

Alberta's economic problems have contributed to criticism of Getty's leadership. But the premier's detractors have also made infighting conservative Tories a target in last May's election, a record high. And even Alberta's tiny Liberal party is showing signs of renewed vigor, with Edmonton Mayor Laurence Deane and Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein both considering bids for the party leadership. Preparing for next month's convention, a high-ranking Conservative acknowledged, "The era of being a Tory and just taking stamps and sealing envelopes is over."

Richard another critic, Calgary oil industry Gerald Byles. "It's a nice guy but he's a do-nothing." And a senior Alberta civil servant who attended a meeting in Getty's Edmonton office with another top civil servant from Calgary recalled, "With Lougheed, the agenda was followed religiously. You made your point and got out. Getty ignored the agenda. We had a rambling discussion, and the Calgarians never got to make his presentation."

Getty's defenders argue that Alberta should not expect him to be a replica of Lougheed. "We knew in 1982 waiting Getty to wear Lougheed's shoes," said one veteran Tory organizer. "His priorities are different." In fact, Getty has always made a point throughout his 14-year political career of making time for his family—his wife of 32 years, Margaret, and their four sons. As he told Maclean's, "My wife and I believe that if you don't raise your family right, almost anything [else] you do doesn't matter."

Still, Getty's style has become an issue. Falling energy revenues have prompted the government to announce a \$200-million cut in spending. More than 300 of Alberta's 35,000 civil servants have been laid off—and 2,000 more have been offered early retirement. The cuts have provoked some unusual activities. Last month, 5,000 University of Calgary students blocked Crowchild Trail, one of the city's busiest expressways, to protest a threatened 20-per-cent increase in university tuition fees, saw the protest banned in Canada. And the following week workers at Calgary's Foothills Hospital offered to return a \$500 annual pay increase to meet the jobs of colleagues facing layoffs.

There are signs that Getty's leadership—at the Tories' grip on Alberta—is in serious jeopardy. A poll that the Calgary-based National West Strategy Group Inc. conducted in January found that 61 per cent of those questioned support the Tories, compared with 38 per cent for the NDP and just eight per cent for the Liberals. That would be enough to give the Conservatives another re-election victory.

But the opposition parties sense a change in the political winds. The provincial Tories lost an election in last May's election, a record high. And even Alberta's tiny Liberal party is showing signs of renewed vigor, with Edmonton Mayor Laurence Deane and Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein both considering bids for the party leadership. Preparing for next month's convention, a high-ranking Conservative acknowledged, "The era of being a Tory and just taking stamps and sealing envelopes is over."

—JOHN BISHOP in Calgary

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Caught in the cross-fire

The U.S.-Canada Defense Production Sharing Agreement, which dates back to the late 1940s, was a historic milestone for Canadian defense contractors. The accord put Canadian firms on an equal footing with Americans in bidding for U.S. defense contracts. Major Canadian contractors, most of which are subsidiaries of U.S. companies, have used the agreement for the past three decades, gaining access to a special pool of funds now worth \$128 billion and helping to equip U.S. troops with everything from boots to battle tanks. One recent success: the U.S. army's award of a \$300-million contract to Majco Electronic Systems Ltd. of Dorval, Que., for a computer system. That award was especially notable because it resulted, in part, from a campaign to rid parts small- and medium-sized Canadian companies about procurement opportunities in the United States. But saw the agreement—and Canadian defense experts—are threatened by the rising tide of protectionism in the U.S. Congress.

Disturbed by their country's \$227-billion trade deficit, U.S. politicians are trawling their sights on every aspect of American trade—including the cross-border flow of defense products. Next week the Senate subcommittee on

the defense industry and technology began hearings into defense protectionism. Its chairman, Senator Jeff Bingaman, has already served notice that he intends to look closely at the \$10-billion worth of contracts that the American military awarded to foreign companies last year. That figure, says "There's no question that contracts with foreign companies impact on the trade deficit as our dollars go overseas."

In fact, contracts awarded outside the United States represented less than 10 per cent of total U.S. military procurement last year—and Canadian companies accounted for less than \$1 billion. But industry and government officials in Canada are concerned that the country might be caught in the cross-fire if Congress decides to restrict where those dollars are spent. Said Brian Macdonald, executive director of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, "If we were to lose access to the American market, the [Canadian] defense industry would be in a very tricky situation." Jack Wagh, an aide to Bingaman, said it is too early to speculate on what the subcommittee will recommend—but he did note that Bingaman was "not too friendly to Canada" because he be-

lieves that cheap Canadian imports of petrich, natural gas and uranium are hurting producers in New Mexico. Wagh and Bingaman's subcommittee will report in the Senate's armed services committee in April, with plans to have a bill written by the summer.

Canada could be seriously affected by such a bill, because the Defense Production Sharing Arrangement is not a formal treaty between the two countries and so can be undermined by U.S. legislation. But National Affairs officials in Ottawa who oversee the accord said that the Americans are benefiting most from the current system. Last year, said one official, Canadian defense purchases in the United States totaled \$1.43 billion, while sales to the

United States amounted to \$947 million—giving Washington a net surplus of \$482 million. And since 1989 total two-way trade in defense products has left the United States with a \$2.6-billion surplus. Not even that, said Alexander Cox, chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's defense forum, may not be enough to dissuade American negotiators from imposing restrictions. Said Cox, who is spearheading a drive to help Canadian companies win more U.S. procurement contracts, "It's one of those things where you can say all you want to the Americans and they just dig their claws into you."

Others share those concerns. Kenneth Lewis, president of the Aerospace Industries Association of Canada, said that the Pentagon and some members of Congress recognize the desirability of Canada's maintaining a share of North American defense production. "If we lose that, we account for about 10 per cent of Canada's approximately \$5-billion-a-year defense industry, and that 'see can't be too optimistic' in view of protectionist trends south of the border. Canada's aerospace industry will not be disrupted if the Americans slash their border shut, Lewis said, but "we could be damaged very easily and very quickly." And that could put thousands of Canadian jobs in jeopardy.

—MARILYN HUBMAN in Ottawa

A STATE OF DISGRACE

I had all the ingredients of a best-selling thriller: a web of international intrigue spun by people at the highest offices of the land, arms dealers, spies—and a stunning blood secretary, who falsified documents. The settings were exotic and the dialogue was full of colorful boasts and wily gossip. But these elements were not the main reason why—despite its plain blue cover and dull title—Government Printing Office Document 048-090-00214-5 grabbed the attention of readers in Washington and around the world. Released under the strictest security last week, the 300-page report of the President's Special Review Board on the Iranian arms scandal, prepared by three commissioners, led by former Republican senator John Tower, contained a damning indictment. The report painted a portrait of Ronald Reagan as an isolated and confused president who had blundered into "wrong" policies and "old

not even aware" of how they were implemented or their consequences.

Despite that scathing verdict, even the President's opponents showed an unwillingness to see the United States crippled by another president forced out of office before the end of his term. As Richard Nixon was in 1974, Democrats joined Republicans in urging Reagan to take swift and decisive action to save his floundering presidency. And he showed the depth of his anxiety by cancelling his usual weekend at Camp David, Md., and announcing the replacement of his languidly and chief of staff, Donald Regan, by former senator Howard Baker of Tennessee. Baker, a well-known lawyer, abandoned his own presidential aspirations to rescue the wounded President. But his sudden appointment late last Friday was interpreted with a terse White House handshake and none of the ceremonial flourish.

Then, in the climate of a grim and

besieged White House, Reagan buddled over the reaction to Baker and other trusted advisers to plot what many analysts termed the greatest abdication of his political life—his televised address this week to the nation. In it, he was expected to announce a drastic shakeup that would go well beyond replacing his chief of staff.

Morale But the President's advisers also counselled him to envelope the Tower commission's harsh judgments with candor, honesty and an emotional, energetic appeal for renewed public confidence. His 1984 campaign director, Edmund Byrne, had earlier warned that after the President's two disastrous attempts to excuse himself last fall—which the Tower report revealed were the product of a deliberate attempt by his aides to mislead the public—that might be Reagan's last chance to restore his once-unruffled popularity.

While castigating the President's aides—primarily Chief of Staff Donald Regan for failing to keep him informed, the Tower report said that Regan bears the chief responsibility, as the ultimate decision maker in foreign policy, for the scandal. Condemned for incompetence, which also included former secretary of state Edmund Muskie and former national security adviser Brent Scowcroft. "But one of the major mistakes we identified had been avoided, the nation's history would have been less, not less embarrassing."

Partisan In the past Reagan has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to rebound from adversity, but some critics say that it may now be responsible for him to recover. With congressional hearings into the scandal due to stretch out over most of the year, and political scientist James David Barber of North Carolina's Duke University, "the most likely thing is paralysis of the administration—and that's a hopeful diagnosis." Added Congressman Newt Gingrich, a conservative Georgia Republican: "He will never again be the same Ronald Reagan he was before he blew it. He is not going to regain our trust and our faith easily."

To many of the President's critics, the Tower commission's appraisal of the President was expected. According



Muskie, Regan, Tower (center) and Scowcroft (below) met again and a second

to political scientist Stephen Hess of Washington's Brookings Institution, it was a "legitimation of what so many people felt: there's nobody really steering the ship." But the personal of the President as a leader and of touch, with a National Security Council (NSC) staff out of control, clearly concerned the United States' allies. The report depicted Regan as a scape of incompetent advisers.

Reaction That led many conservatives to express concern that the highest cost of the scandal might be the

country's own newly restored self-image. And National Governor of the conservative American Enterprise Institute. "Obviously we and the world would be better off if we were a little bit more sure of ourselves."

Indeed, the Reagan who until recently revelled in his ability to make Americans feel that they were "acclaimed" again seemed strangely absent last week in his hurried introduction to the swirling of the Tower com-

mission report at a White House news conference, he appeared feeble and shaken. He frequently stumbled over his brief written text and lost his place. And Muskie confirmed that when the board had presented its findings to the President in a 45-minute meeting immediately beforehand, he gave the impression of a man stunned at its revelations—despite the fact that many of them had already been leaked to the media. Said Muskie: "I got the sense that he was listening to what we had to say as though he was hearing things he had never heard before."

Compounding that image of weakness was Regan's refusal to act on appeals from his wife, Nancy, and close friends to fire Regan in advance of the report's publication. The President had bowed to his chief of staff, who had wanted to leave afterward, accompanied by the press. Instead, Tower,

Muskie and Scowcroft singled Regan out for particularly scathing criticism. They found him guilty of failing to keep Regan informed or ensuring that "an orderly process" of establishing and implementing policy was observed. Worse, they said, he had made no plans for handling any public disclosure of the arms-for-arms initiative. "He must bear primary responsibility for the chaos that descended upon the White House when... disclosure did occur," said the report. As Democrats in Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona declared later, "We very clearly saw that this man gave the President bad advice."

Misdeeds That verdict seemed to be well supported by the facts. As the scandal unfolded, Regan had suggested the President to fire him by persuading him to give the commission three different versions of the same story. First, Regan declared on Jan. 26 that he had given prior verbal approval to the first secret shipment of arms to Iran by Israel in August, 1985. Two weeks later, at his chief of staff's urging, Regan recalled the board in the Oval Office to say that he had made a mistake—he had not approved it. Then



NSC computer room—an anomaly candle is cast in an electronic archive

on Feb. 28—less than a week before the commission was to report—has changed to an even more damaging version. In a handwritten letter, Reagan confessed that he was "afraid" let myself be influenced by others' recollections, not my own. My answer: Therefore, and the simple truth is, "I don't remember—period." The Tower commission finally came down on the side of Reagan's first version, which coincided with testimony by former national security adviser Robert McFarlane.

Pleaser Some conservatives were deeply concerned by Reagan's hesitations over firing Reagan. Richard Vigorini, for one, a leading right-wing fund raiser, said that the procrastination would make Reagan's efforts to win over his standing were difficult. Said Vigorini: "When his presidency is in flux—his agenda going down the tubes—and he can't bring himself to fire someone, you have to wonder." But when Reagan did name Baker late on Feb. 20, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, a 1980 presidential hopeful, declared: "Howard Baker has proven credibility. He understands Congress. It is an indication that Ronald Reagan understands the severity of the problem."

The Tower report was also critical of Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. Despite the fact that they made their objections to the arms sales to Iran known, the commission found, "they distanced themselves from the march of events" and "were not emergent" in attempting to protect the President from the consequences of his policies. Said Snowfoot, in presenting the report to the media, "The problem at the heart was one of people, not process. It was not the structure that was faulty, it was that the system was not used."

"Grievously": Indeed, the report chastised a litany of individual failures, and worse, among the President's men. The editorial board of *Business Week*, the national weekly, said: "The report was not warning the President that money from the arms sales appeared to have been diverted to the Nicaraguan contras. But *Washington Post* and *Central Intelligence Agency* (CIA) Director William Casey also failed the President because he 'did not move promptly' to warn him of what was going on. The commission's most informative witness, McFarlane, ran a 'top secret' operation and ignored even the most minimal safeguards of national security procedures in his eagerness to secure the release of American hostages in Beirut."

According to the report, McFarlane, who recently tried to convert outside,

did not ask the CIA to check Manchester Ghorbani, a key Iranian link in the arms-for-hostages exchange, until too late. Later it emerged that the agency had concluded that Ghorbani was undoubtedly four years before the arms deal was initiated. McFarlane also virtually ignored legal considerations and he did not order a review of a policy that had shown almost no results. Indeed, only three of the seven American hostages then being held by Iranian-backed terrorist groups in Beirut were released as part of the arms-shipment deal.

McFarlane also failed to warn the

a \$750-an-hour landing strip, boats and warehouses. So many key support operations were left in his hands that at one point he complained that he was only getting "two or three hours of sleep a night."

Shaming: In the process, he regularly evaded his authority, warning U.S. law and other agencies to create what was virtually a private parallel government, deceiving congressional committees and belying leaders of state. In one of its most shocking revelations, the report described how March personally threatened to cut off U.S. aid to Costa Rica to prevent President Os-

car at Sanz Ambr's King Khalid—for a time gave the contract \$1.8 million a month, which was later increased to \$3.8 million. North arranged a secret Mizra bank account for the transactions, which totaled \$25.5 million in 1982. Almost as remarkable was the disclosure that Jewish Defense Minister Yisroel Rubin arranged for his country to supply the contrast with captured Soviet bloc weapons, arms, and services and in return for Washington buying Israeli Kfir fighter jets for \$100 million—between 20 and 30 Spanish-speaking military trainers and advisors. The airport had just left Haifa

Washington observers predicted that the otherwise would result in criminal prosecutions.

But the most serious charge North himself may have to face is obstruction of justice. The commission "showed indications that Lt.-Col. North was involved in an effort, over time, to conceal or withhold important information." Indeed, before it could publish its findings a new figure burst into the headlines: North's beautiful, 30-year-old secretary Fawn Hall, who, under a promise of immunity from prosecution provided by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, admitted helping North

be concerned about criminal charges. In an action apparently organized by administration officials, North's lawyer brought a suit claiming that Walsh's powers as a special prosecutor were unconstitutional.

Tooth: In addition to his personal criticism of former CIA director Casey, now in retirement with a brain tumor, the commission painted a damning picture of the agency as an ideological tool of the White House. The CIA showed its own intelligence to provide justification for the Iran arms sales.

These general charges threaten to torpedo Reagan's already imperiled re-election campaign of Casey's deputy, Robert Gates, to succeed him. Indeed, Republican Arlen Specter, one of the Senate intelligence committee members who must decide Gates's fate, called on Reagan to withdraw the nomination.

"Telling to the media, Specter described the entire Iran-contra affair as 'an aberration.' But many Democrats and Republicans disagreed. Said Democratic Senate Majority leader Robert Byrd: "The Iran-contra military reaction in the central feature of this administration's approach to the world." Indeed, the Tower report's greatest accomplishment may not be its low-level recommendations as its wealth of facts, but its revelation of the sheer insouciance of many at the highest levels of U.S. power.

Lame: Most analysts predict that the President will hang onto office, deflected by the momentum of congressional inquiries, his administration staff. Whether change he makes this week, he was already a lame duck whose capacities were undermined by the growing opposition to change his successor in 1983. Now even his traditional conservative advisers are pessimistic about the rest of Reagan's presidency—and about his place in history. With investigations now under way, the American Enterprise Institute's Grotstein said, "It's only going to get worse."

MARCI McDONALD is a Washington



Reagan: He told the commission that the "simple truth is, I don't remember—period." His lack of recall added another scar to the nation's history.

President about the consequences of pursuing such a risky venture. When the project became public last fall, he helped to prepare a cover story that was, in his own words, "misleading at best, and wrong at worst."

But perhaps the most disturbing character on whom the commission's three light was Lt.-Col. Oliver North. He was left almost unopposed to run a complex arms and financial network out of his White House basement office, which he nicknamed, among other things, Project Democracy. As of last July he claimed that it had \$5.8 million in assets, including six planes,

an Airbus from disclosing that an Iraqi contras supply effort had operated out of a secret U.S.-built airstrip in his country.

Far from alarming his superiors, North's excesses seem to have dazzled them. At one point McFarlane applauded him in a computer message that said, "If the world only knew how many firms you have kept a semblance of integrity and goodness to U.S. policy, they would make you secretary of state."

Among the Tower report's other nuggets was the disclosure that a "private individual"—since reliably identi-



Reagan he must have responsibility for the cover that Reagan did.



North he was charged to conceal or withhold important information.



President he acted personally to tell Reagan of the diversion.



Weinberger he was 'distanced from the march of events.'



Casey he, too, did not move promptly to warn the President.



Shultz he told Weinberger was 'not emergent in shifting Reagan's focus.'

when the arms sales scandal became public last fall and Baker revealed it. The commission found no evidence that Reagan himself knew of a diversion of the Iranian arms-sales profits to the contras. And Tower conceded that he, too, had not even tried to pursue a major unanswered question: where are the missing millions from the arms sales to Iran? But his findings as private funding of the contras—attended almost as an afterthought in a final 14-page appendix to the report—provide a stepping-stone for congressional investigators: now setting out on the same trail. Most

destroy or alter key documents.

A former model who once faced the sea of contras leader Arturo Cruz—the recipient of a clandestine \$9,000-month stipend from North—the injected a grave note into the tangled affair by displaying her blue-eyed beauty for the media outside her lover's office last week. Said a *Washington Post* "It's a little overwhelming. I don't think I've ever had so many cameras on me."

Charges: While both congressional committees investigating the scandal also publicly moved to grant Hall and two other peripheral figures immunity last week, North himself appeared to

be concerned about criminal charges. In an action apparently organized by administration officials, North's lawyer brought a suit claiming that Walsh's powers as a special prosecutor were unconstitutional.

MARCI McDONALD is a Washington

CHANGING THE GUARD

His predecessor was known as an acid-soaked tyrant without a hint of the sagacity that the appointment just won't of Howard Baker as the White House chief of staff to replace Donald Regan signaled a major change in style. An even-tempered lawyer and former Tennessee attorney, Baker became widely respected for his political acumen and his courtly manner. Ronald Reagan's appointment of Baker—who had previously harbored presidential ambitions of his own—as his chief political advisor immediately improved the President's chances of rebuilding his battered administration after the release of the damaging Tower commission report. Calling Baker "the engaged choice," Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts added, "It would have taken him about one second to veto the arms deal with Iran."

Reagan's appointment was sudden. Regan, whose departure from the White House had been predicted since the seven-for-ten scandal first broke last November, had planned to leave early this week. But after making a television report last Friday afternoon that Reagan had hired Baker to replace him, he hastily wrote a terse 14-word letter of resignation. Baker received the summons from the President just as he was about to leave for Florida to inform his wife and two children that he had decided to formally announce his decision to run for the Republican nomination for president. Faced with the daunting task of rebuilding the administration, Baker decided not to pursue his own ambitions. "There will not be time, nor would it be appropriate, to try to run for president in 1984," said Baker after his appointment, "so I will not be a candidate."

The new chief of staff is a man who reflects key features: The handsomeness of a Tennessee congressman, he is best known for his stint as co-chairman of the Senate select committee that investigated the Watergate scandal which drove President Richard Nixon from office in 1974. Indeed, it was Baker who first asked the question "What did the President know and when did he know it?"—a query that has been put to Regan during the Iran arms scandal. First elected to the Senate in 1966, Baker became majority leader in 1981. He retired in January, 1982, to become a high-

Camp David to express his regrets. Baker later said, "I told him I was glad he understood and then we talked about his dog, the snow and some other matters."

Baker will replace a man who, according to Washington insiders, was the best third presidential adviser since H. R. (Bob) Haldeman and John Ehrlichman controlled access to Nixon's Oval Office. Regan apparently saw himself as a prime minister, making major policy decisions that Regan merely rubber-stamped. On Wall Street, where he worked for Merrill Lynch, the 68-year-old Regan is remembered for what one former colleague calls "his quick, incisive mind, his temper, vanity and need to control."

Fateful calls for his friendship grown over the past month, but his close personal friendship with the President—and Regan's well-known reluctance to fire anyone—ensured his survival. Then, two weeks ago, Regan made the fatal mistake of offending First Lady Nancy Reagan. According to Nancy Reagan's friends, Regan twice hung up on her when they were discussing the scheduling of her husband's time. Said one source, "Regan will put up with a lot—but you can't attack, threaten and get away with it."

Baker is expected to bring a much more diplomatic style to the White House. Observers say that he will likely keep Regan better informed about issues. And his personal standing with members of both parties has already won the White House a measure of credibility. "Baker can be very tough when it is needed," Democratic Senator James Easton. "But his style of operating is to be conciliatory and bring people together." It will be up to the man from Tennessee to heal the wounds that the Iran-arms affair has inflamed—and perhaps even to save the Reagan presidency.

Prognosis: Last week's call from the President was Baker's second job offer this year from the White House. When William Casey resigned in January as CIA director after surgery for a brain tumor, Regan telephoned Baker and asked him to take over. Baker declined. The next day the President called from



Baker's Washington return comes to replace Regan

praised Washington lawyer and to raise money for his declared presidential campaign.

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—KENNETH SCANDLER with WILLIAM LUTHERIE in Washington

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ON THE TRAIL OF INTRIGUE

At first sight, the composition of the three-man commission of inquiry elicited nearly skeptical (its chairman, former senator John Tower, was a conservative Republican and a supporter of Ronald Reagan. As well, one of the key figures to be investigated, former National Security adviser Robert McFarlane, was

president Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. They even took their investigation to McFarlane's hospital bedside 10 days after his attempted suicide that some of the most remarkable evidence turned up in White House electronic records, which revealed new sides to his recent information and assistance Reagan's role.

ship with "Bad McFarlane." In fact, McFarlane found the commission's questioning so searching that some reports suggested that it was a factor in his suicide attempt three weeks ago.

Secretly Tower and his colleagues succeeded in reaching most of the main characters involved. They even made a secret trip to Europe to interview Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian billionaire who financed the arms deals, and Hanser Gharabedian, the shadowy Iranian middleman. The most prominent witness was Reagan himself. But his two associates with the panel at the White House had confessions attested. The commissioners could not take transcripts and could take only a few notes. And although the White House showed a review of some of Reagan's personal notes, Reagan and a lawyer ordered them to remove what they claimed was personal information. The commissioners were able to read typed extracts of the notes, but they were not permitted to keep or copy them.

The commissioners' most significant White House rebuff came when they sought Reagan's help in arranging interviews with the two men at the heart of the affair: former National Security adviser Vice Admiral John Poindexter and his first subordinate, Lt. Col. Oliver North. Both had claimed constitutional protection against self-incrimination in refusing to testify before congressional committees. But when Reagan was asked, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, to order them to talk to Tower, he declined.

Analysis: A discovery as important enough to delay publication of the report by two weeks came as the investigation was winding down—a massive, secret electronic archive from the 80's computer system, turned over to the panel by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The electronic trail had survived because, in its own study of the affair, the justice department had ordered the use to destruction the routine destruction of backup records of computer messages between staffers. The surviving record gave the committee an unusually candid look at the council's efforts at damage control. Said Tower: "They [the records] were preserved what we already knew." But the find set the seal as one of the most significant investigations in the recent history of the U.S. capital.

—IAN ALSTEN in Washington

MANAGER REAGAN'S FALL

The way his aides told it, Ronald Reagan was going to raise a hands-off management style to a high art. In 1980 the new President's advisors acknowledged that they knew he was not a detail man like his predecessor, Jimmy Carter—but then Carter's attention to detail had failed to get him reelected. Instead, they said, Reagan was going to use his skills as a commander to paint a broad policy picture, then let others fill in the specifics. Recently, Reagan described his style in the following words: "Surround yourself with the best people you can find, delegate authority, and don't interfere as long as the policy you've decided upon is being carried out." That comment appeared in a *Fortune* magazine story titled, "What managers can learn from manager Reagan."

The article ran in September, 1985, just six weeks before Reagan's hands-off style helped push his presidency to the brink of disaster. Suddently, viewed in the harsh light of the Iran-contra scandal, manager Reagan's supposed strength looks remarkably like a weakness. The article ran in September, 1985, just six weeks before Reagan's hands-off style helped push his presidency to the brink of disaster.

Background: Suddenly, viewed in the harsh light of the Iran-contra scandal, manager Reagan's supposed strength looks remarkably like a weakness. The article ran in September, 1985, just six weeks before Reagan's hands-off style helped push his presidency to the brink of disaster. Suddently, viewed in the harsh light of the Iran-contra scandal, manager Reagan's supposed strength looks remarkably like a weakness. The article ran in September, 1985, just six weeks before Reagan's hands-off style helped push his presidency to the brink of disaster.

clearly worried many close associates. Two weeks ago he said that, like an old actor, his administration was "having the best staff for the last act"—a determined business that made him appear dangerously out of touch. Reagan's changed style is evident in his work habits. The 70-year-old President gets up at about 7:30 a.m., reads newspapers over breakfast and

of state. About once a month he holds cabinet meetings, at which Baker revealed two years ago that Reagan sometimes closed out his generally leaves the office at 5 p.m., except on Fridays when, at 3 p.m., a helicopter takes him and his wife, Nancy, to the Camp David presidential retreat for the weekend. And his health—two major operations in 11 months—will make it hard to work as hard as he did last month—now periodically freshen his schedule further.

Speculation: White House image makers have taken pains to stage-manage Reagan's public exposure carefully. They have ample reason for concern: the gaffe-prone President once addressed Lebanese leader Hassan Durr as Chairman Mao and, on a trip to Brazil, he courted the people of Bolivia. One taste is to visit Saudi Arabia. As he boards the presidential helicopter, the motor is conventionally left running. TV viewers have become familiar with the sight of Reagan, one hand cupped to his ear, responding to reporters' shouted questions with a shrug or at best a hollowed few words. He has held only seven news conferences in the past year. And as these, his aides have reportedly used a tiny teleprompter to repeat the question for the hard-of-hearing Reagan—although the

White House denies. Of course, Reagan's media tactics and his nine-to-five schedule prompted little criticism when he was riding high politically. If anything, his modern working hours made him seem more of a manager, efficiently presiding over his cabinet and a massive military buildup. Now, however, the faded Reagan might seem to have vanished, and his longtime lifelines are plucked—and painfully—apart.

Schedule: The President's days off include meetings and photo opportunities—with everyone from charity-drive poster girls to visiting heads

of state. About once a month he holds cabinet meetings, at which Baker revealed two years ago that Reagan sometimes closed out his generally leaves the office at 5 p.m., except on Fridays when, at 3 p.m., a helicopter takes him and his wife, Nancy, to the Camp David presidential retreat for the weekend. And his health—two major operations in 11 months—will make it hard to work as hard as he did last month—now periodically freshen his schedule further.

—BOB LEVIN in Detroit



Tower, Reagan, Muskie and Scowcroft: the "bureaucratic" commission that burst out to be a tiger

as an advisor of both Tower and a second member of the commission, conservative member Brent Scowcroft. In fact, of the three commissioners—hand-picked by Ronald Reagan himself—only Democratic co-senator and former vice-presidential candidate Edward Muskie stirred publicity and personally dented. But when the Tower commission handed in its 297-page report last week, it was far from being the widely predicted whitewash. Said Washington commentator Daniel Schorr: "This commission was supposed to be a patsy, but it turned out to be a tiger."

Interviews: In a dizzying 87 days since their appointment, the commissioners conducted 50 interviews on two continents. They met twice with President Reagan and also questioned former

Before his appointment to head the commission, the diminutive (five feet five inches) Tower was best-known for his chairmanship of the powerful Senate armed services committee from 1961, and his retirement from Congress in 1964. In that role, he served Reagan's 1963-64 first-term defense buildup through Congress. Scowcroft had played a prominent, although less controversial, role in the mid-1970s as National Security adviser to Republican President Ford. And McFarlane had been an assistant to both Tower on Capitol Hill and Scowcroft in the White House—reportedly regarding Tower as a mentor. Dedared Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan when the commission was named: "I hope that Tower will clearly and quickly set out his intentions



The President and First Lady the famed magic seems to have vanished

—BOB LEVIN in Detroit



Even distancing himself from scandal and making hopes for victory in 1988

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY

His loyalty has been an unwelcome but conservative columnist George Will derisively termed him Ronald Reagan's "top dog." And even Vice-President George Bush said, "I'm for Mr. Reagan—blindly." But as the White House prepared to deal with the political fallout from the Tower commission's report last week, it became increasingly clear that after six years of hitching his political fate to Reagan's star, Bush had chosen the wrong strategy. The Tower report did not single him out for individual criticism, but as a statutory member of the National Security Council (NSC), Bush had—in the commission's words—to "share in the responsibility" for Reagan's controversial Iranian arms policy. And political analysts said that, as a former ambassador and director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Bush should have realized how disastrous that policy was. Indeed, as the front-running Republican presidential hopeful for 1988, the vice president was likely the person with the most to lose politically from

the report's disturbing revelations.

Bush's political fortunes, troubled by public opinion polls, have steadily declined since the Iran-contra arms scandal first surfaced last November. At first, he kept silent about the affair. Later, on Dec. 3 he admitted that "mistakes were made" but upheld the President's assertion that the administration had not traded arms for hostages. Then, apparently anticipating the Tower commission would find this arms had indeed been traded for hostages, the vice president tried to separate himself from the policy. Last month he told reporters that he had all along "certain reservations" about "certain aspects" of the arms deal that many Republicans said that the vice president's attempt to save himself may have gone too late. Said Mary Louise Smith of the Republican National Committee: "He's been hurt—to say anything less would be simply ducking the fact."

Contrary: According to former National Security Council adviser Robert McFarlane, one of the Tower commis-

sion's principal witnesses, Bush supported continued arms sales to Iran even when Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried to get them stopped. In so doing, Bush was acting contrary to his own frequently stated beliefs. Before the 1980 election he spelled out his opposition to any kind of deal to recover the 52 American hostages then being held at the menacing U.S. Embassy in Tehran. "There are terms that the United States cannot pay," said Bush.

Sensational: Even after the Tower commission made public its conclusions last week, Bush insisted that there had been no hostage deal. And he refused to answer questions on what advice he had given to the President. In other recent statements, Bush has insisted that he was not fully informed of the details of the plan. But a memo written by his chief of staff and quoted in the Tower report shows that in July, 1986, during a trip to Jerusalem, he was briefed by a top Israeli official, Amnon Nitzan, on the details of the operation.

In that briefing, Nitzan clearly stated that the Israelis knew they were dealing with Iranian radicals, not moderates as President Reagan had claimed. That left little doubt that the arms transaction was aimed specifically at freeing U.S. hostages and not at improving relations with the fundamentalist Iranian regime, which had been Reagan's stated rationale. "We are dealing with the most radical element," the memo quoted Nitzan as saying. "We've learned they can deliver and the moderates can't." Bush has since turned the distinction between moderates and radicals "a question of semantics."

Backfire: Bush supporters express concern that his recent attempts to maintain the support of moderates in the Republican party by looking away from the conservatives may backfire. Indeed, his support among right-wing Republicans has fallen. But there is also evidence of falling support from middle-of-the-road Republicans in the midwest with the first presidential primaries in 1988—New Hampshire and Iowa. In February a poll by Iowa's largest daily, *The Des Moines Register*, showed that Bush's chief rival for the Republican presidential nomination, Senator Robert Dole, led the vice president by 25 to 28 per cent. Said George Wittig, an Iowa lawyer who headed Bush's state campaign in 1980: "His fortunes are inextricably tied to the President's." Last week those fortunes—like Reagan's—seemed increasingly in doubt.

—MARC MACDONALD in Washington



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Thatcher and husband Denis: a better-than-even chance of making history

BRITAIN

A search for 'respect'

The new-run anti-rational measures only about 15 in wide and 35 in long—just enough space for a folding bed, a toilet and a shower stall. Until a team of renovators set to work recently, the room was a simple brown closet situated in a red-brick Victorian building in London's fashionable Knightsbridge district. But last month the seventh-floor apartment sold for \$750,000, prepaying an opposition Labour MP to denounce what he called the new luxury in the London property market. "The soaring cost of housing in the city is one result of a year-long boom in consumer spending in Britain caused by high wage increases and the prospect of strong economic growth. And recent opinion polls indicate that the boom has sharply increased Margaret Thatcher's chances of becoming the first British Conservative British prime minister to win three consecutive terms.

Indeed, the sharp upturn in the British economy has led many analysts to predict that Thatcher, 61, will call a general election this spring—more than a year before her five-year term officially runs out. To prepare the ground for a possible early vote, Thatcher's Conservative government plan to introduce a budget on March 27 that will likely include a long-promised \$4-billion cut in income taxes. And later in the month Thatcher will fly to Moscow for talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev—a visit that Tory strategists say will underscore

the Prime Minister's experience in international affairs. "Practically speaking, the election campaign has already started," said pollster Peter Hutton, a director of Market & Opinion Research International. "Everything the Tories do before now and everything they do designed to win votes."

The current optimism among Thatcher's supporters contrasts sharply with the evident dependency of government members early last year, when the Tories' popularity fell to its lowest level since before the 1982 Falklands war. In January, 1984, two senior cabinet ministers, defense secretary Michael Heseltine and trade secretary Lee Braddon, resigned in a public dispute over the sale of Britain's only helicopter firm to US interests. Three months later Thatcher suffered widespread criticism for allowing US jets to fly from British bases on a bombing raid against Libya. As the government suffered one setback after another, the opposition gained strength in part because of Labour Leader Neil Kinnock's efforts to give his party a more moderate left-of-center image.

But after trading Labour in the polls for almost a year, the Tories have recently moved into the lead. A Harris survey released on Feb. 26—her last week showed the Tories with the support of 39 per cent of those polled, compared with 25 per cent for Labour and 23 per cent for the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance. And Ledebere's British

chain of betting shops, now makes the Tories obvious favorites to win the next election at 4 to 1, with Labour at 6 to 1 and the Alliance a long shot at 50 to 1.

Morale among Kinnock's supporters sank further last week when the party lost a closely watched by-election in the London borough of Greenwich, a seat Labour had held for 30 years. The winner, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who won 53 per cent of the vote compared with Labour's 34 per cent and the Tories' 11 per cent—said that the result showed that voters favored a moderate alternative to the traditional right-left split in British politics. Indeed, says Leader David Owen predicted that the Alliance will be part of the next government. "Labour is not trusted and cannot win the next election," he said. "Only the Tories can bridge both Labour and the Conservatives in their hitherto safe seats." But Conservative and Labour analysts insisted that the strong Alliance finish was mainly due to tactical maneuvering by some. Very voters who switched to Labour only to prevent a Labour triumph.

Apart from the economy, the most important issue in the next election will likely be defense. In a step that many analysts regard as a major political error, Kinnock, 46, had warned that if he becomes prime minister he will cancel Britain's order for nuclear-armed Trident submarines and remove all nuclear weapons from US bases in Britain. That unorthodox stand, say the Tories, could lead to the breakup of NATO. Indeed, a recent Harris poll showed that only 31 per cent of voters thought that a Labour government would have an effective defense policy, while 68 per cent favored the Tories' position.

Ultimately, Kinnock's most serious handicap may be his image. Although most voters appear to regard him as amiable and well-meaning, they do not view him as a strong leader. Thatcher, on the other hand, is widely respected for her ability to make tough decisions—even if many of her own supporters dislike her shrill style. Stud Tory MP Peter Norrington, the party's deputy chairman. "At the end of the day, she makes people just want to get to your name on a ballot in because they respect you, not because they like you." By that reasoning, Thatcher clearly stands a better-than-even chance of winning a third term.

—BOB LAFOR in London

FRANCE

Terrorism on trial

The short brunette stood in the Plaza of a courtroom in the imposing Palace of Justice in Paris, crumpling a tissue between her hands and fighting back tears. "It was not a lack of of imperialism that they killed, but my childhood love," Sharon Ray, 47, told a special seven-judge court. "No one on earth deserves to die like that." The mother of two was speaking of the murder of her husband, US military attaché Lt-Col Charles Ray, 43, on the morning of Jan. 28, 1982, near the Rugey Park home. And she wept, despite a wide-spread suspicion that the court might try to prevent further terrorism by imposing a relatively light sentence, the judges said the man accused of ordering the killing, Lebanese terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, is proven for life.



Ray: moving testimony

After 5½ years of delays by the French government, the trial of Abdallah, who was also convicted of involvement in the murder of Israeli diplomat Yacov Saragovitz and the attempted murder of US naval Brig. Gen. Hanna, got under way amid tight security precautions. Last September a wave of terrorist bombings in Paris left 11 people dead and 170 injured in an apparent attempt to force Abdallah's release. "We are always aware that we are in a state of war against terrorism," said Georges Kiejman, a French lawyer representing Sharon Ray and the US government. "This is the moment to prove it, by a verdict that bears no resemblance to a compromise."

Indeed, France was under great pressure to acquit that justice be served. Five months after Abdallah's 1984 arrest on charges of possessing false papers and illegal weapons, the terrorist Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, of which he is the alleged leader, abducted a French diplomat in Lebanon. France reportedly won the diplomat's release by secretly assuring that Abdallah would receive a light jail term. But the day the diplomat was freed, French security agents found the gun used in both the Ray and Saragovitz murders in an apartment Abdallah used.

That discovery, along with other evidence, led to new charges of complicity in earlier acts, ultimately, to the September bombing campaign. Shortly after the attacks ended, the Paris daily Le Monde reported that France had concluded a "truce" with the terrorists to halt the bombings until the trial. The newspaper said the agreement was based on the promise that Abdallah would be acquitted.

After the verdict, Abdallah's lawyer, Jacques Vogel, said that he did not know whether the result would lead to further terrorist bombings. But he added cautiously: "Georges Ibrahim Abdallah considers himself the winner of this battle. I am smiling, he is laughing. I don't think that one can keep a man like Abdallah without it having some significance... for his friends."

—ANDREW BRUSH with SPECIAL REPORTING IN Paris

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Stonewalling the banks

The latest announcement sent Canadian bank stocks plunging. Brazil's president, José Sarney, said that his government would suspend interest payments on the \$90.4 billion in long-term debt that it owes to foreign banks. And bankers around the world expressed concern that other countries would follow suit. Indeed, shortly after Sarney's statement two weeks ago, both Argentina and the Dominican Republic said that they were considering similar embargoes. Then Brazil acted again. It refused to pay the interest on another \$18.6 billion in short-term debt. Said Finance Minister Delfino Figueira: "We want to overcome our current economic crisis and not to be forced to live with it."

Brazil's action, designed to obtain more liberal repayment terms from its creditors, was an attempt to deal with financial pressures that arose from the oil boom of the 1970s. At that time, said John McDougal, a banking analyst with Toronto's Hies Lawton & Co. Ltd., international lenders were flocking with cash earned by financing oil production and exploration. The money was loaned to developing countries, often with steep management and servicing charges attached. When the global economy slid into recession in the early 1980s, many of these countries could only meet payment deadlines by adopting rapid domestic austerity programs. Now the indebted nations, fearing renewed austerity, are making easier ways to get out of debt. By forcing their creditors to accept more lenient terms, pagged in some cases

to a percentage of their gross domestic product (GDP), they will be able to spend more to stimulate their own stagnant economies. Altogether, Brazil owes \$146 billion, including the \$90.4 billion in long-term debt, to foreign governments and banks, includ-

ing one of South America's strongest economic performances in 1980. Its GDP grew at a rate of eight per cent annually, inflation was low, and demand for its products abroad generated a \$1.35-billion trade surplus in May, 1980, alone. But at the same



Exporting coffee from a Brazilian port, keeping revenues at home by stalling payments abroad.

ing \$6.8 billion in debts to Canadian banks. If Brazilian officials succeed in forcing renegotiation of repayment terms, other countries with smaller debts are likely to take similar action. Said Alvaro Alessari, the Brazilian finance ministry's co-ordinator of foreign affairs: "If Brazil opens new ways and seeks better solutions, bankers will have to think about giving similar treatments to other countries."

Despite its debt burden, Brazil has

time, interest payments on the country's foreign debt, have been heavy. Over the past five years Brazil has paid \$88.8 billion in interest costs against a GDP now running in excess of \$200 billion annually. But this year inflation is reported to reach 900 per cent, and the economy has slowed dramatically.

The rapid erosion of the country's economy jeopardized the two-year-old Brazilian government—the first civilian administration in 31 years. Ana-

lyst McDougal, who spent seven years as an adviser to the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF), said that the Brazilian leader would have to take drastic action to turn the country's economy around. To accomplish that, Finance Minister Figueira said that the country wants to extend debt payments over longer periods and limit them to no more than 2.5 per cent of its GDP.

Brazil does have a precedent for halting Last July Mexico, which had a \$155.2-billion foreign debt, including \$5 billion owed to Canadian banks, threatened to halt interest payments. But that crisis was averted when the IMF arranged \$18 billion in emergency funding for Mexico. But the Mexican bailout, said McDougal, was provided at interest rates running well below interest charges on money the banks have been extending to Brazil.

But Brazil's reluctance with the IMF are strained. Sarney said last week that his country would accept an undated rescue package as part of the country's debt renegotiation package, but that he would refuse to accept any direct IMF involvement in his country's financial affairs. That impulse could prove to be a major stumbling block. Representation from 14 international banks, working on behalf of all of Brazil's creditors, have repeatedly asked the Brazilian government to agree to an IMF-monitored rescue package before they lend the embattled country more cash or more existing loans. But the nationalist Brazilian says that such an IMF intervention is an intrusion into their country's affairs.

Some Canadian investors, seeing a continued stall, are selling off bank stocks. At one point last week the Bank of Montreal stock fell \$1.90 to \$23.50, the Royal Bank tumbled \$1.15 to \$33.12, the Bank of Nova Scotia lost 65 cents to \$18.12, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce 65 cents to \$26 and the National Bank 25 cents to \$16.75. The Canadian banks, however, are not in serious jeopardy. Last fall the Inspector General of banks ordered the institution to increase their loan-to-book provisions on South American debt to 30 per cent of the cash they loaned in some debtor countries. But bank customers, says James Sawyer, an economist with the Consumers' Association of Canada, may not care as well. If the dispute drags on, he said that it could cost the banks millions in lost interest pay- ments—which will be recouped at home by raising interest rates and service charges.

—BOB FENNELLO on Toronto with correspondence reports



Meeting point in Saskatchewan: U.S. demands for a 43-per-cent punitive duty.

Fertilizer trade wars

For years Saskatchewan politicians hoped for economic dynamism on the province's vast deposits of potash. Indeed, the province's Crown-owned Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan (PCS) is the world's second-largest producer—after the Soviet Union—of the pink mineral used in fertilizer. But a global agricultural recession and a serious oversupply problem have dampened the miners' promise. This week Saskatchewan's potash producers face another challenge when the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) begins its inquiry in Washington into allegations that Canadian producers are selling potash in U.S. markets at less than fair market prices. American producers have requested that the U.S. trade authorities impose a 43-per-cent punitive duty on Canadian imports to make up the difference.

In a petition filed last month with the U.S. Commerce Department and the ITC, two of the five major U.S. potash producers charged that Canada is selling potash in the United States at unfairly low rates. The Canadian share of the U.S. potash market increased to 81 per cent in 1980 from 62 per cent in 1982. Last year Canada exported seven million tons of potash worth about \$450 million to U.S. markets. Thirty per cent of that total was produced by seven Saskatchewan companies. U.S. producers claim that they are unable to compete with cheaper Canadian potash.

In their petition, Lumborg Industries Ltd. and New Mexico Potash Corp., who

together represent almost 90 per cent of U.S. domestic production, cite a 1986 U.S. Bureau of Mines study which estimated that the average selling price of a ton of Saskatchewan potash in the U.S. during the first nine months of 1986, at \$79.48, was \$15.94 less than production and transport costs.

For their part, Canadian federal and provincial government officials last week rejected the allegations at a meeting in Regina, where they agreed to share information to fight off the U.S. tariff. Paul Schuchman, chairman of PCS, which accounted for 40 per cent of Saskatchewan's potash production capacity last year, said that the Americans will be hard-pressed to prove that cheaper Canadian potash imports injure or threaten U.S. producers, because the worldwide oversupply problem has forced most producers, not only Canada, to lower their prices. The Americans were angered in 1978 when Saskatchewan nationalized the first in a series of potash mines. And two years ago the U.S. potash industry lost an antitrust case it filed against the Soviet Union. And in 1984 the same U.S. companies lost a court-ordered petition when the ITC ruled that the Soviet government was not unfairly subsidizing its potash exports. Said Schuchman, citing the recent "softwood lumber dispute settlement": "We don't believe there is a place for a negotiated settlement."

—TERRIEA TERNER with correspondence reports

Carling goes Australian

Finally, they closed the deal with a celebratory glass of beer. After more than 95 hours of closed-door meetings in a downtown Toronto hotel last week, Elders Ltd., a \$1-billion Australian corporate giant, secured 50.1 per cent control of Carling O'Keefe Ltd., a modest takeover. Executives at British-based

shorted attempt to purchase the British food-and-beverage conglomerate Allied-Lyons PLC, which battled with Toronto's volatile Rothmans brothers for control of Windsor, Ont.-based distillery Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Warts Ltd.

With its latest purchase, Elders gets Carling's own beer label, including



Carling O'Keefe plant in Toronto: showing a changing South African link

Rothmans International PLC had notified its Canadian subsidiary, Rothmans Inc. of Toronto, on Feb. 23 that Elders was making an offer for its 100 million common shares in Carling, Canada's third-largest brewer. Within hours Elders' director of strategy, Andrew Cuccinola, was flying to Toronto where Rothmans' officials accepted his formal offer of \$18 for each of its Carling shares, trading publicly at \$17.65 on Monday, Feb. 23. For Elders, the \$186-million deal represented a foothold in the North American beer market. Said John Elliott, Elders' chief executive officer: "The Canadian purchase is our next step in the process of becoming the largest brewer in the world."

Multinational-based Elders, which has operations in beer, wine, food products and financial services, is best known for its Foster's Lager, which Carling has been producing and selling under license in Canada since last April. The Australian firm gained notoriety in Canada last year when it made an

Carling: Black Label, Old Vienna, O'Keefe Ale, and the Canadian rights to other names now protected under license agreements, including Denmark's Carlsberg and the U.S. beers Miller High Life and Miller Lite. In 1986 these brands gave Carling a 23-per-cent share of the Canadian beer market. The deal requires approval from Investment Canada, the federal agency which reviews foreign investments. But Carling was already foreign-controlled—its parent company, Rothmans Inc., is 71-per-cent owned by British-based Rothmans International. And most industry analysts predicted that the change of ownership from one foreign company to another would be approved without trouble. Rumors had been cir-

culating in the investment community for months that Rothmans was interested in selling Carling for the right price. Rothmans Inc. had a profit of \$21.5 million on revenue of \$65.4 million for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1988, up from \$14.7 million in the same period a year earlier. Last October Pierre Des Marais, the former president of Canadian, was named Carling's chairman and president, and there was speculation among industry analysts that his job was to make the brewery more viable. Under Des Marais, Carling sold off some of its assets, including an Ontario-based winery—Jordan & the Michaels Cellars Ltd.—and Carling Black Label trademark in Britain and Europe. And by the end of the third quarter of 1988, it had a profit of \$16 million, almost three times greater than its 1985 earnings for the same period.

Still, most industry analysts agreed that the sale will be good for Carling. For one thing, Elders has a good record in the brewing industry—the company had a profit of \$167 million on revenue of \$6.5 billion last year. As well, student organizations across Canada have boycotted Carling's brands over the past decade because of Rothmans' connections with South Africa. Students are major consumers of beer in Canada and, said one official at Carling, the Rothmans' reputation "sure didn't help in a tough market that is not expanding."

Canadians will almost certainly see several new brands of beer as a result of the sale. An owner of Carling and United Breweries Ltd., Australia's biggest beer maker, Elders already sells half the beer consumed in that country. It has been looking for opportunities to expand its markets for Foster's Lager. Said Elliott: "We have got to serve markets around the world. We will export Foster's out of Canada, probably to Asia." But here certain is the fate of Carling's non-beer holdings, including the Canadian

Prohibit League's Toronto Argonauts and the National Hockey League's Quebec Nordiques. Elliott said that Elders sponsors other sports teams, but does not own them outright. The future, then, may see Carling executives drinking another celebratory draft—however new owners for two of Canada's major professional sports franchises.

—THERESA TERNESCO with ANN WALSHLEY in Toronto



Elliott: global moves

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Supporting the dollar

I t has been a calamitous decline. Since September, 1985, when the world's major industrialized nations met to devise ways to slow the flight of the soaring U.S. dollar, the greenback has lost more than 40 per cent of its value against other major world currencies. The United States encouraged the preposterous drop in a bid to make its exports more competitive and reduce its loaded \$225-billion trade deficit. But when the finance ministers and government banking officials from the same countries met in Paris last week, they agreed that the dollar had tumbled far enough. Any further drop they concluded, could severely damage the West German and Japanese economies. As a result, the group developed a strategy—which Canada later endorsed—to gradually reduce the U.S. trade deficit without a further depreciation of its dollar.

The so-called Group of Five—the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France—announced that they had agreed to "co-operate closely" to limit fluctuations in the dollar. Indeed, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said after attending the meeting that G-5's central banks made a secret agreement to keep the dollar "at around current levels." West Germany and Japan also vowed to take measures that would boost the growth rates of their economies, in the process making room for more U.S. exports. And for its part, the United States pledged to reduce its \$230-billion domestic budget deficit, which is causing economic uncertainty and putting downward pressure on the dollar.

Some analysts questioned whether the central banks of the G-5 nations had the massive amounts of U.S. dollars that they may need to stabilize the U.S. currency indefinitely. But otherwise, reaction to the G-5 accord was generally favorable. Said Helmut Brandt, deputy head of the Westdeutsche Landesbank (Gesamtsatz) in Düsseldorf: "At least it had the merit of stopping the dollar from crashing through the floor." And in its first week of operation, the accord seemed to be working. Five weeks after the Paris summit and a sharp drop in the price of crude oil failed to budge the dollar, which remained steady against most major currencies.

—ANN PENLAND in Toronto

BUSINESS WATCH

Dirty money and the debt crisis

By Peter C. Newman

H ot and hushless money—the mysterious flight capital that has recently become too hot to handle—is, unlike what so many economists think, not a new phenomenon. It is a book being published this month, McGill University economist and business historian Tim Naylor makes a compelling case that, instead of being a neutral and silent force, flight capital has been a powerful influence in detouring many of the most explosive international fiscal and political crises on our planet.

He carefully differentiates between hot money and hot, between the wild-west and the heretofore "respectable" based, between a transparency corporate working balance and a tax evader's secret offshore bank account. But he finds an intimate relationship between flight capital and the Third World debt land currently threatening to paralyze the big Western banks. "These two phenomena, world debt and the global pool of hot money," he writes, "are more intimately related than most observers of the Northern and Southern debtor countries are aware." He goes on to say that the chronic disputes between debtors and creditors over rescheduling payments "have been, on one level, a smokescreen for a massive money-laundering operation."

Naylor catfights in convincing if complicated detail the convoluted mechanisms by which international financial relations are conducted, keeping his puzzled eye on what he calls "prokuban finance—the art and science of playing wendy-will-hide-with-the-fiscal-and-monetary authorities."

He is careful to point out that although dirty money is hot money, the reverse is not always true, there being a distinction between how money is earned and how it is subsequently soaked by evading taxes and exchange controls. But Naylor will never be accused of being too respectful of any of our institutions. His chapter on the Vatican's financial dealings—"Paving the Money Church Back in the Temple"—describes in frightening detail "the world's most successful offshore banking centre and tax haven in the heart of Rome through which Italian state finances could be subverted, capital flight encouraged, and Mafia money washed."

After that, he really becomes meticulous, documenting how the Central Intelligence Agency uses Swiss bank accounts to finance covert operations and how South Africa's secret service transfers money through the Swiss de Banquet Suisse. The book is peopled by an inventory collection of hard numbers like Meyer Lansky (who pioneered the use of offshore banks for laundering underworld funds), Bernie Cornfeld (who built the first truly successful



Naylor: an eye for frightening detail

title machine for flight capital ever known), and Klaus Barbie, the so-called "Butcher of Lyons," who Naylor says worked for U.S. army intelligence after leaving the Gestapo.

Naylor's style is a little too cute, as in the chapter titled "Babes, Can You Spare a Billion?" and "What's Better in the Bahamas?" But his documentation is awesome. The most impressive chapters deal with the cocaine cartels of South and Central America, fully justifying Johnny Carson's quip:

"The biggest money-maker in Hollywood last year was Colombia—not the studio, the country." He terms the \$100-billion drug complex as "probably the largest single component of a global black economy that makes nonsense of conventional financial statistics. It feeds the growth of 'varmints' whose financial power overwhelms the economy of small countries, undermines the fiscal integrity of large countries, and makes the political and judicial process everywhere it reaches."

It is a strength rather than a weakness of this book that Naylor has done little more than synthesize other people's research, leaving little doubt about the authenticity of his claims. One only hopes that the profits that emerge of multibillionaire Paul Robeson Garvey, the alleged Colombian cocaine king now on trial in Miami, and former Bolivian dictator Luis Garcia Meza, now in prison.

But Naylor is dead right when he accuses the big banks of being more concerned with their *Forbes* 500 rating than their credit ratings, and of becoming cowardly bureaucrats in which the principal management concern has been not to justify the liberality of power.

Naylor's own status within his own hierarchy—the economics department at McGill—will not be enhanced by this book. They gave him enough trouble after another national book of his, *The Mystery of Canadian Business*, published in 1975. He did not enhance his reputation with the university's administration or his colleagues by proclaiming that the mannequin in Canada's day-care centres has long resembled New Brunswick's "St. John River, carrying its overload of industrial and human effluent one way for several hours, then, once the Fundy tides recede, carrying it back again, the net result being a continuous sully of detergent suds and old rubber boots."

When I asked Naylor how his fellow economists reacted, he shrugged, explaining that "they lacked either the geographic knowledge or poetic sensitivity to have appreciated the analogy."

Tom Naylor hopes that his about-to-be-published *The Money and the Politics of Debt* (McClelland & Stewart) will produce "certain hysteria" among his colleagues. He doesn't worry, it will.



Spectacular death throes of a star

At 11 p.m. on Feb. 23, inside a small observatory in northern Chile, Ian Shelton noticed a surprisingly bright star on an aerial photograph he had just taken through a 24-inch telescope with a lens the diameter of a dinner plate. Intrigued, he walked outside—and discovered that the star that appeared on the freshly developed picture was bright enough to be seen without a telescope. Then, after using his more powerful 24-inch telescope to confirm the sighting, Shelton telephoned the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Mass., and about 14 hours later officials at the centre announced that the 25-year-old researcher at the isolated observatory owned by the University of Toronto had spotted the most significant supernova, or exploding star, recorded since the German astronomer Johannes Kepler sighted a similarly bright star 300 years ago. As a result, the new cosmic phenomenon now bears its Wisconsin discoverer's name: Supernova Shelton 1992 Number 1.

A supernova occurs when a star exhausts all its available thermonuclear fuel. With its fuel exhausted, the star's core collapses. Then, immediately after, the star disintegrates in a gigantic explosion, spilling its intense heat from mass being ejected into the centre field of a astronomer Robert Garrison, director of the Chilean observatory. "It is like a nuclear explosion on a cosmic scale." Before exploding, the supergiant star was 100 times the size of the Earth's sun, but it is now tens of thousands of times larger. The death of the star resulted on sky charts as CRO-69302 has the potential to provide astronomers with new information about the universe.

In fact, what Shelton spotted last week was an event that took place 126,000 years ago, but it took that long to become visible on Earth. Although the star is 120,000 light-years from Earth, on cosmic terms it is

close. It is in a galaxy known as the Large Magellanic Cloud. Scientists have many photographs of the star taken before Shelton's discovery—and astronomers expected it to continue its existence for millions of years. Said

Garrison, "It is not so accident that it was a Canadian who found the supernova. We had the foresight to put the observatory there and the guts to keep it going. And Ian had the background and good scientific judgment to know



Canadian telescope in Chile: Shelton (below), 'like a nuclear explosion on a cosmic scale'

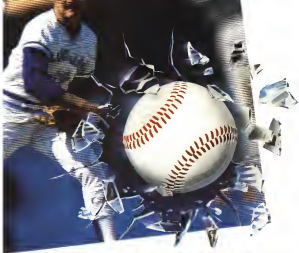
Garrison. "We had no sign it was ready to go. It is going to upset stellar evolution studies a bit."

The fact that Shelton was over in Chile, 3,300 feet above sea level on the summit of Las Campanas mountain, is in itself an accomplishment against the odds. On April 1, 1980, officials at the federal government's National Sciences and Engineering Research Council cut a \$100,000 grant to the university's astronomy department by 30 per cent. The department had used the annual grant to maintain the observatory, and it considered closing the operation down. But Garrison said that department members had contributed portions of their own personal research grants, as well as money solicited from alumni and other sources, to keep the observatory open. Said

it was something important and what to do with it."

Still, in order to stay within the annual \$100,000 operating budget, the university has postponed some maintenance work at the observatory. For one thing, Garrison said, gears and controls on the 24-inch telescope were manufactured during the 1960s and need to be replaced. And the 50-year-old astronomer—who has himself discovered several previously unknown kinds of stars, including a pure helium star in 1978. "It is possible that the telescope could have been done at that critical time."

In that event, the supergiant would now bear another astronomer's name. Indeed, several U.S. astronomers work only half a kilometre from Shelton's post, operating an observatory for the Washington,

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BC-based Carnegie Institute. But their 100-inch telescope (50 times larger than the one with which Shelton made his discovery) was trained on more distant galaxies. As a result, they missed the sudden eruption of the giant star—so did other European and U.S. astronomers with large, expensive telescopes trained on the southern sky from nearby mountains. And in Australia—where Garrison says that there are several *acid* supernova searchers—the sky was too light to spot the supernova. When Shelton took the most significant photograph of his life. Now, says Garrison, all astronomers who are in a position to see the supernova are co-operating and gathering data to be published in scientific journals. Said Garrison, "Astronomy is a very international thing. It is nice that a Canadian found it, but we can forget about nationalism from here on in."

On the night that Shelton made his historic discovery, he had planned to take photographs of a comet due to appear in the early-morning skies. And to test the autograph—a photographic telescope built in 1900 that uses 16-inch-square glass plates—he happened to aim the old apparatus at the Large Magellanic Cloud. Then, he took the picture that made his name known to astronomers around the world.

Before his discovery, Shelton spoke to Garrison twice a week by shortwave radio. Since then they have been talking to each other every day. Shelton notices to monitor the brightness and colors of the pinkish-purple supernova for at least 18 hours a day. Said Garrison at week's end, "This is an astronomer's dream. His initial excitement is passing, and he is settling down into more of a routine. But this is his life—he loves it."

According to Garrison, the supernova is ideally placed to help researchers measure distances in the universe. Scientists have calculated the distance in Shelton's supernova and can now use it as a fixed reference point to calculate the distance to other supernovae in more distant galaxies by measuring their brightness. The star's death thrust will likely be most visible this week as the destruction of the supernova reaches its climax and burns with a brightness that is 100 billion times greater than the light emitted by the original star. For the next two months the phenomenon will appear to residents of the Southern Hemisphere as the brightest star in the night sky. Shelton will keep watch from his rocky lookout post—and savor a discovery that placed his name among the stars.

—ANNESTACE in Toronto

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Moet Transhont, Que. aggressive marketing has helped fuel a skiing revival

RECREATION

Boom times on the slopes

A contemporary newspaper report noted that Lord Penhryn, Hamilton, encountered "university dervises" when he introduced the sport of skiing to Ottawa society. That was 200 years ago this winter. In 1932 another Canadian pioneer, Alvin Fyfe, a resident of Shawbridge, Que., used a four-cylinder Dodge engine to power the world's first rope tow. Within a few years Canadians were taking to the slopes in large numbers. Now, winter industry studies show that five million Canadians regularly use alpine or cross-country skis to glide across snow-covered hills and meadows each winter. The ski boom is particularly noticeable at downhill centers across the country that are experiencing a resurgence after lean years during the early 1980s.

To lure recreational skiers, commercial centers across Canada have installed snowmaking equipment to extend the skiing season and have introduced off-slope services and attractions ranging from day care centres to gourmet restaurants. At the same time, many operations have launched aggressive marketing campaigns to convince potential customers that skiing does not have to be

expensive. Alberta's Stone Lounge Ltd., for one, is offering bargain hunters a five-day, \$99 package of April skiing and accommodation—feet to a room—at the Lake Louise Inn. (Double-occupancy rooms are usually \$60 a night and daily lift tickets cost \$35.) Said Lake Louise marketing director Glenn Miles: "We want people to see that conditions continue into May with our snowmaking facilities. They come to ski, but they love to eat well and soak their tired muscles in Jacuzzi and hot tubs. They want bars and dancing, and it's all here with easy access to the slopes."

Clearly, given the growth in their numbers, most skiing enthusiasts believe that they are getting good value for their money. Said Clive Holman, editor of the Toronto-based consumer magazine *Ski Canada*: "A \$35 lift ticket is good for a whole day, whereas at a concert ticket, say, for \$30 is good for a couple of hours." Still, some Western ski areas, particularly in Alberta and the British Columbia Interior, are feeling the effects of depressed local economies. But ski centers in central Ontario can hardly keep pace with the demand. By lo-

venting heavily in snowmaking and bill-grooming equipment, many Ontario operators have reduced their dependence on asters, at the same time providing safe, manageable trails for less experienced skiers. The Ontario Ski Resort Association reports that 49 Ontario ski operators, offering much less challenging hills than their Western counterparts, are doing 27 per cent more business this season than they did last year. Said Association director Donald McIlwain: "We don't have the mountains. We just have the mountains of profits."

One Ontario success story in Mount St. Louis Moontown Ski Resort Ltd., a ski centre that Austrian immigrant

Joel Huter opened in 1984 near Coldwater, 130 km north of Toronto. At first Huter offered only two ski tows and four runs with a vertical drop of only 325 feet. Since then, the business has grown into one of the largest privately owned ski areas in North America, with 15 lifts and tows serving as many as 5,000 skiers a day. Huter's crowning achievement in Mount St. Louis is a \$2.5-million 175-foot peak that he created with helicopters as a ridge top, increasing the vertical drop to 600 feet. "Everybody thought I was crazy to do that," he said. "But it has been the key to our success."

A favorable rate of exchange with the U.S. dollar has also helped fuel the ski boom. U.S. visitors are particularly noticeable at Quebec resorts offering lower rates than nearby U.S. ski areas. Indeed, Mont Tremblant, a medium-sized ski area in Quebec's Eastern Townships, which is only 30 km from good ski lifts in Vermont, manages to attract skiers regularly from as far away as Virginia—1,800 km to the north. Company spokesman Dennis Rodger said that Mount Sutton has enjoyed two consecutive record-breaking years, with this season's business alone showing an increase of about eight per cent so far. As a result, the resort is planning an \$10-million expansion program. Such optimism at Mount Sutton and other booming resorts suggests that skiing in Canada has truly come of age.

—JOHN BARBER with DEANE LUCIFOR in Vancouver, ERICK SCHWARTZ in Quebec City and CHRISTOPHER HELLIER in Toronto

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Montreal's widening newspaper wars



Crowded shelves of a news stand; Péladeau (below) plans for a sixth daily

To his many acquaintances in Montreal, Pierre Péladeau is known as an aggressive businessman. Last month Péladeau, the 61-year-old founder and chief executive officer of the printing and publishing giant Quebecor Inc., displayed that trait by paying \$300 million to obtain control of Deschênes Inc., a Quebec City-based newspaper conglomerate. That acquisition, made in partnership with the London-based British Printing & Communications Corp. (BPCC), could mean Montreal's fiercely competitive newspaper wars. With Deschênes now providing him with an assured source of newspapers, Péladeau last week said that he is considering launching a new English-language daily newspaper. Declined Péladeau: "The chances we will go ahead are 50-50—or better."

A decision to proceed would be a calculated gamble. Montreal now has five daily newspapers—four published in French, one in English—competing for readers and advertising. The competition increased last month with the arrival of *Le Soleil*, a new French-language daily owned by one people, including four former *Le Devoir* journalists. "The new contender, a tabloid seeking an affluent readership, is 'on target' toward its goal of 40,000 paid daily subscribers, according to publisher Jean-Guy Dugas.

Journalists working at the city's ri-

val French-language newspapers have criticized *Le Soleil* on the grounds that it is badly written and poorly designed. Some of them have dubbed it the "journal français de Toronto" because *Le Soleil* is published by an arrangement with Toronto-based Sunbeam Inc. The new daily rents Montreal offices and presses owned by Sunbeam, proprietor of Montreal's English-language *Quinque*. *Quinque* officials insist that the company's interest in *Le Soleil* is limited to an option to purchase 10-per-cent ownership in the new daily. But senior executives at L'Impresserie Populaire (the *Le Devoir*, Quebecor's *Le Journal de Montreal* and Power Corp's *Le Presse*) all say that Sunbeam is supporting *Le Soleil* in the hope that the new entry will drive one of them out of business. Said one senior *Le Presse* editor, citing his own guess at the cost of launching *Le Soleil*, "How the hell are we supposed to believe that six journalists without any formal backing could raise \$20 million to start a new newspaper?"

For his part, Péladeau said that he believes there may be room for a sec-

ond English-language Montreal daily that would compete for *Quinque* readers and advertisers. He noted that in 1964 he had opened the *Journal*, now the city's largest newspaper with a circulation of 250,000, when Montreal had six other dailies. As well, Péladeau insists that his final decision on launching a new English paper will be based on market studies and not emotions. Declined Péladeau: "The key is that only one of the existing papers is English. That is our only competitor."

A potential rival for that market withdrew last fall when the Toronto Star Publishing Corp., a subsidiary of Marston Hunter Ltd., decided against starting another English-language newspaper in the city. But many market analysts say that Montreal could support a second English daily. Said Michel Perreault, a communications analyst with the brokerage firm Alfred Bunting & Co. Ltd. in Montreal: "There is a void out there waiting to be filled." Added Gérard Coller, a special adviser to Péladeau who has been working on plans for an English daily for more than a year: "There is every reason to think it could be a success." Coller said that the proposed new daily would be "an upscale tabloid aimed at a white-collar market, with lots of colorists."

Meanwhile, Péladeau is seeking a partner to share the risks of launching another entry in an already crowded market. To that end, he is negotiating

with two key figures in another newspaper contest near London: One is Toronto's Spencer Cavendish, who last year gained control of the *Daily Telegraph*. Under his cost-cutting director the money-hungry *Telegraph* aims to become profitable this spring. The other is Robert Maxwell, chief executive officer of *News*, who last week launched the *Daily News*, billed as Britain's

first 24-hour newspaper. That strictly tabloid sold out its first-day run of 770,000 copies. Said Péladeau, whose Quebecor group includes 40 newspapers in Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba: "I want people with me who know this business."

—ANTHONY WALTON-SMITH in Montreal

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JUSTICE

Rifts in a press empire

They are money-making bastions of free enterprise, 29 mainly small-town newspapers across the United States in a highly profitable family-owned chain. But the Freedom Newspapers Inc. chain, based south of Los Angeles in Irvine, Calif., has been rocked by a highly visible ownership struggle between two factions of a family which normally shares publicity. Indeed, the newspaper group is threatened with dissolution because 22-year-old Freedom director Harry Haines is seeking separate control over several newspapers in order to spread the conservative philosophy of his father—and Freedom founder—Raymond Haines.

Hicks currently controls one-third of the company's shares and is a stockholder in 1982. He contends that these holdings entitle him to an equivalent portion of the corporation's assets or their fair market value—a stake that may be worth more than \$400 million. But the two other family groups who hold the remainder of the shares reject that claim. They also deny Haines's assertion that they promised to install him as Freedom's chief executive officer, succeeding his brother, Clarence, who died in 1968. Instead they argue that shares and assets are not directly interchangeable.

A long-delayed trial to settle these issues is expected to begin in Santa Ana next week before California Superior Court Judge Leonard Goldstein. In a last effort to reach an out-of-court settlement, lawyers from the opposing groups last week held closed negotiating sessions orchestrated by the judge. But they failed to attain their objectives, an agreement that would have increased Haines's power without splitting up the company. Haines and his opponents—the families of his brother Clarence and of his sister Jane Haines Haines—had also sought a compromise in order to prevent disclosure of the \$1.3-billion privately held company's business operations in open court. Declared Robert Haines, who is Freedom's chairman and Haines's brother-in-law: "It is very painful for us to air our family relationships in public."

Freedom executives have carefully guarded details of sales and earnings, but documents filed with the court indicate that the company controls some of the most profitable media outlets in the country. Among them are the *Pittsburgh Daily News* in Fort Wil-

son, Pa., and *The Valley Star* in Huntington, Tex. They and other Freedom outlets use small editorial staffs and extensive amounts of wire-service copy to keep down operating costs and bring high returns on daily paid circulation figures of between 10,000 and

A painful family feud over ownership of the \$1.3-billion Freedom Newspapers chain in the United States

30,000 copies. Declared J. Kendrick Noble Jr., a media analyst with the stock-broking firm, Paine, Webber Inc. in New York City: "Profit margins are usually significantly higher for small-city newspapers. It is not unusual to see margins of 30 per cent in operations such as Freedom's."

All the Freedom newspapers figure in the family feud for control but the

price is a thriving daily located only two km from the courthouse—the *Orange County Register*. According to many analysts, more than half of Freedom's 1986 revenues of \$485 million came from the *Register*. Indeed, with an average paid daily circulation of almost 300,000 copies, the Santa Ana newspaper is winning a bitter struggle for readers with the *Orange County Times* of the giant Los Angeles Times. That edition has a circulation of 300,000 copies.

The *Register*, and the development of the Freedom group into the 14th-largest newspaper chain in the United States, emerged from a family feud Raymond Haines founded the company during the 1930s after quarreling with his brother, Frank, over the use of union help in their three small Ohio newspapers. Raymond, a bitter opponent of organized labor, moved to California after the partnership dissolved and bought the *Register* in 1956. Now Harry Haines, Jr., says his father's belief that the best government would be no government at all, is determined to continue spreading that philosophy—even though it means using the state courts to do so.

—MAGNAN GRAY with ANNE GIBSON in Los Angeles

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For an eight-year modelling career, Toronto's **Jane Follwever** relocated to Nepal to work as an animal rescuer. She first travelled to the country for a fashion shoot but loved it so much that she stayed for almost three years. She has since returned to Canada and now says that she is more interested in acting than posing for fashion photographs. Follwever, 32, makes her acting debut this week with an appearance on CBC's *Seven Things*. Of series star **Luigi Del Grande**, she says, "I wouldn't have been an better company to break the sound barrier between modelling and acting."



Follwever: breaking the 'sound barrier' between modelling and acting

When 38-year-old **Bernie Nicholls** moved from his small-town Ontario home to Los Angeles in 1982, it was to play hockey for the L.A. Kings. He still states on the ice, but now he says that he hopes his earlier experiences will help him make a successful acting debut in a TV series pilot. In the show, to be filmed this summer, he's possible kingpin. This fall, the Haliburton native is to play a young Canadian hockey player learning to deal with the

sophisticated inhabitants of southern California. Nicholls, 25, came to the attention of the show's director, **Clyde Ware**, as the result of a newspaper column identifying the L.A. native as one of the tightest players in the m.c. For his part, Nicholls says that he is excited about acting. He added, "I always got a big kick out of meeting movie stars when the buses bring them around."



Nicholls: excited

Canadian novelist **Groene Gibson** has an unusual skillset—organizing birdwatching tours to Cuba. Gibson, 52, has been organizing the tours ever since he visited Cuba on a Canadian-Cuban literary exchange visit in 1985 with his companion, writer **Margaret Atwood**. There they watched their passion for birdwatching and first met leading Cuban ornithologist **Orlando Garrido**, who now conducts the week-long tours for groups of 10. Says Gibson: "We got a mix of people—some birdwatchers, birds, some who like butterflies and others who want to see what Cuba is really like."

When she began treatment for alcohol and drug addiction nine years ago, former *U.S.* first lady **Betty Ford** vowed that

she would not "pass around the country talking about how I am an alcoholic." But now Ford, 68, is doing just that as she promotes her new book, *Betty: A Glad Awakening*. In the book, she describes her initial shock about addiction, the terror of detoxification and her joy in recovery. Of her life today, Ford said, "I don't need a mood-altering drug to cope. Be brave in my next significant achievement."

Scheduled last year from 26 contestants representing 26 countries as Supermodel of the World, Toronto's **Monika Schauer**, 18, is set to enhance her international image. After learning that she would meet Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev**, Schauer said, "One I tell you a secret? I don't really know who he is."

It is the biggest retirement party of the year and—with tickets ranging from \$250 to \$1,250—the country's largest-ever sets fundraising gala. The event is the Toronto Symphony's Great Gathering on Mar. 3, to be broadcast live on CBC Radio and featuring an international lineup of classical stars. Conductor **Marcel**

Forester, conductor **Seiji Ozawa**, flautist **Jean-Pierre Rampal**, violinist **Isaac Stern** and cellist **Yo-Yo Ma** are among those performing free to honor retiring Toronto Symphony managing director **Walter Homburger**, 63, and to help raise an expected \$1.5 million for the orchestra's endowment fund. \$10, after 48 years as Canada's leading impresario and 35 years with the Toronto Symphony, **Homburger** remains modest. He says that the evening "will be a celebration of many career highlights—and I'll be sitting in the audience enjoying myself."

—Edited by YVONNE COX

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Celebrating body and soul

The cult of dancers included tragic and untold love, the murders, edgy haven dancers and a man in spiritual distress—played by dance legend Rudolf Nureyev. All were participants in the National Ballet of Canada's 25th birthday party in Toronto last week—a gala evening that forcefully demonstrated the diversity and power of dance. Produced by Montreal founder Celia Franco, the occasion attracted 1,000 well-heeled ballroomers to the O'Keefe Centre and paid tribute to the company's past with a retrospective of legends. But the climax of the evening was Nureyev's performance, with company star Frank Augustyn, in Maurice Béjart's brooding *Soleil d'un Wagoner*. Backstage afterward, a grinning Nureyev tossed a multi-colored scarf over a tall-tough leather coat and commented on the National's evolution since he first worked with it in 1965. "Now," he said, "the company is more adventurous. It's got life blood."

The National's explosive birthday romp was only one of many signs that Canadian dance has moved into a period of unprecedented vigor. That vibrancy is part of a wider explosion in recent years, dance has sloughed off its image as an elite, marginal art form and made significant inroads into the popular imagination. Dance movies, high-profile television detectors, including Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov—and North American dancers from afar—have lured the eyes of a pure dance-spectator public. The National itself recently announced a coup, appointing a new artistic associate: renowned choreographer Glen Tetley, 65, who created its acclaimed one-act work *After last year*. Meanwhile, audiences are at near capacity for 65 per cent of available seats in 1982—while the company is enjoying its highest international profile ever.

Other dance organizations across the country are also making vital strides. The Alberta Ballet Company, currently touring Canada to celebrate its 25th anniversary, has tripled its bookings and almost doubled its performances in the past five years. And Winnipeg's 25-year-old Contemporary Dancers Canada has increased its audience with such riveting spectacles as *Schubert Tan-*

go, performed by dancers wrapped in plastic food wrap. Some companies are boldly making forays beyond the Canadian border. The Toronto-based Dromedians Dance Theatre, headed by choreographer co-creator Robert Desrosiers, won estate reviews during a recent round of per-



Karen for dance, a period of unprecedented vigor

formances in Australia. Desrosiers' in dance for surrealism and grotesque imagery, his *Blue Snake* features a large mechanical monster that eats dancers. Such spectacles inspired Perth's *West Australian* newspaper to hail one performance as "the most exciting, powerful and compelling theatre you will see in one lifetime." Meanwhile, the Montreal troupe LaLala Houn-Sole, headed by Edward Lock, recently completed a 30-month, 118-

performance international tour of *Madame Satou*. A very look at love and sexual identity, that work is as violently acrobatic as that star, brawny, platinum-haired Louise Lacombe, regularly sits raw meat to fuel her frequent kamikaze dives during the 90-minute show. LaLala turned down 40 additional performance invitations for fear of overtaxing the dancers.

In increasing numbers, Canadian dancers and choreographers are also spurring into the international limelight. In April last year New York's Jeffrey Ballet performed the premiere of *The Heart of the Matter* by the resident choreographer of Montreal's Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, James Kinsella. Anna Kinsella, the influential New York Times dance critic, praised him as "a choreographer to reduce with on the international scene." This January the San Francisco Ballet mounted the world premiere of Kinsella's ambitious, difficult *Dreams of Harmony* to great enthusiastic reviews. "He has a strong sense of emotional resonance through movement," Kinsella told *Modern*. "There's a lot of passion in his work, one when he's using a very classical vocabulary." Another international phenomenon is the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's world-like ballerina Evelyn Hart, currently on a 10-day tour of the Soviet Union (page 50).

A creative storm has been sweeping through Canadian dance since the early 1980s. And according to Monique Ribaud, head of the dance sector at the Canada Council, it has lost none of its force—despite cuts in government funding. When the dance sector was first created in 1932, the country had fewer than 20 professional companies. Now there are some 80 troupes, 30 of which receive modest funding. Over time, money has shifted from performance to the analysis of original contemporary works. Bill Christopher Hays, re-



Royal Winnipeg Ballet in *Stage*: raw meat, stunning dancers and rising popularity, born out of the fitness frenzy

dent choreographer of the Toronto Dance Theatre. "Independent choreographers often find that the dancers are about to run off and do their own choreography thing."

Audiences have responded eagerly to that creativity. According to Statistics Canada, about one million Canadians saw at least one ballet or contemporary dance performance in 1981. One of the country's most popular companies is the Dromedians Dance Theatre. Mounting its new work *Lacandon*—which features a dancer in the biblical figure Samson who pulls down two huge Greek columns—the company filled a 405-seat Toronto theatre to at least 90-per-cent capacity for three weeks last fall. Another hot-offer attraction, Montreal's emotionally supercharged Margie Gillis, is known for dolphin dives and explosive use of her thigh-length braided hair. Her latest tour included *Sensuous Mirrors*, in which the given the expression of entering a piece of music by slipping through the space between the bowing arms of cello. Eugene Priesen and his instrument. The movement is so deft that Priesen continues playing, apparently oblivious.

The triumphal march of Canadian

dance is part of a wider phenomenon that has seen dancers emerge as second-hand stars of popular culture. One sign is the appearance of dance-oriented movies, including *The Turning Point* (1977) and last winter's *White Nights*, both of which starred Baryshnikov. Some Canadian dancers are also beginning to enjoy idol status. With his fairy-tale-groom looks, former Royal Winnipeg Ballet dancer Barry Watt, 27,

has often been misled by adoring female fans seeking his autograph.

But perhaps the single greatest factor in the new enthusiasm for dance is the fitness frenzy. "People admire dancers more now because they go far beyond the dance floor exercises," choreographer Tetley told *Modern*. "There are the post artists of the physical world, the athletes who speak to the heart and the mind and the soul." For now, the stars of effernity that once surrounded dance has largely dissolved. Cameron Dugan, president of the Calgary City Ballet Society board, took ballet lessons to improve his balance for mountain climbing—and later married his ballet teacher, Saul Dugan. "We're beyond the point where we think dancers are a bunch of snobs in tight leotards. It's really hard work."

Powerful male dancers are one of the strengths of the National, according to William Gann, editor-in-chief of New York-based *Dance magazine*. But the company boasts impressive performers of both sexes, from such established artists as Augustyn and Karen Kain to a new generation that has given the company a youthful glow. Among the younger talents: Kevin Page, Gregory



Nureyev "hard-to-get"

Glass, John Alroy and Ben Harrison. And Camé "Saw most of them started together at the National Ballet School; the company has a Bretonese ensemble feeling."

Several years ago the National was decidedly less exalted in fact, for a long time the company was nicknamed "vests-on-for hell," because of its early 1970s New York appearances leading Marjorie. That began to change in 1983 with the arrival of artistic director Erik Bruhn. The Danish-born Bruhn, a leading dancer of his time, introduced daring contemporary works, including Deirosen's *Rite Sins*, to the company's repertoire. Bruhn installed a new ethos, imposed rigorous standards—and set out to make the National an international attraction in its own right.

He accomplished that with Alroy, which had its premiere in Toronto before Bruhn's death last April at 57. The company took it to New York's Metropolitan Opera House in July. The brooding, lyrical work explores the backstage world of Charles Goddard (better known under his pseudonym, Lewis Carroll) and his relationship with the real-life Alice Liddell. "It was a huge success in New York," said Camé. "People began to take notice and see the company on its own."

For now, the National—under the leadership of associate artistic director Valerie Wilder and Lynn Wallis—has sustained Bruhn's creative legacy. It will soon embark on an Eastern U.S. tour, and will make its first British appearance in eight years when it travels to London in June. But not all observers are convinced that the company can remain afloat without someone of Bruhn's stature to work with. "They need someone of that ilk," said Camé, "and that's a very hard to find."

As Canadian dance moves forward, two former National dancers have dedicated themselves to filling in the blanks of the past. Two years ago, with mostly public funding, Lawrence and Miriam Adams launched Record Encore, a dance archive that has reconstructed and videotaped six almost-forgotten dance compositions. Said Lawrence Adams: "We've really scratched the surface." Still, fighting out dance's past only ensures its future. Contemporary Canadian dance, with styles ranging from Deirosen's full-blown visions to the burlesque of LaLala, is growing—inspired by leaps and bounds. Propelled by exceptional performers and radical choreographers, Canadian ballet is on a creative and box-office roll. And the art advances with giant steps.

—PATRICIA BLOCHET in Toronto with correspondence reports

A dream of a dancer

As a gangly, remote teenager growing up on the outskirts of London, Ont., Evelyn Hart would return home ballet slippers and stage on the window in the direction of downtown. "That's where my teacher was," she recalled during a recent interview with *Metronome*, "and I'd think,



Hart as Juliet: a sense of mission

Yeah, is five years time just think what I might be able to do." Now 30, Hart has achieved many of her dreams: she is principal dancer of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet (RWB) and an international star. Known particularly for lyrical, expressive dancing in the Romantic style, Hart is performing the work in the Soviet Union—a guest of honor of Guloncent, the Soviet booking agency. She was scheduled to dance her renowned interpretation of the title role in *Giselle* in Odessa on March 4 and at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall on March 8—both appearances to be taped by the CBC and broadcast later this year. But

she still emphasizes her abilities—and still sets herself five-year plans for artistic development. Reluctant before a ballet class, Hart confided that she is deeply dissatisfied with her dancing—and irritated before performances. "I feel like I'm 27," she said, laughing, "as though I'm back at the beginning."

Small and thin, Hart—the weights only 98 lb.—with long legs, brilliant blue eyes and sparkling skin, she declares that her artistic mission is to turn her craft into a "diamond. I just don't want to settle for the rough." But she has already reached a high degree of virtuosity. In the 1980 Swiss, Belgian, dance competitions, Hart won a gold medal, scoring the most points since Soviet dancer Vladimir Malinin was the runner in 1964. In 1984, after seeing Hart star in his version of *Swan and Juliet* at the age, Dutch choreographer Rudi van Dantzig called her "a dream of a dancer who makes everything come true."

Hart's ballet beginnings were unassuming. She is one of five children (two girls (her sister is now an occupational therapist) born to a United Church minister and a physical education teacher. During her childhood in Peterborough, Ont., Hart took Saturday morning ballet classes at the rink, but began training seriously only at 14, when the family moved to London. After three fallings out with the National Ballet School in Toronto, she was accepted at 15, but—tensely and sick with anxiety—soon dropped out. It was only after she started studying in Toronto in 1979 with the Royal's former principal dancer, David Marchand, that she began to flourish.

Although she is bespectacled and unassuming, Hart's work habits demonstrate a driven character. She is the only first dancer with her own key to the company's studio so that she can practice anytime. She has difficulty finding male dance partners prepared to keep pace with her grueling training regimen. Still single, Hart says that a potential relationship would be "difficult. I'm so used to putting all of my time and energy into work. Instead, she is married to her art. And for her audience, the union is sublime.

—P.H. in Toronto

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Working with music, muscle and motion

The choreography was breathtaking: with the agility of practiced gymnasts, the dancers tumbled down 15-ft. staircases, jumped from even higher platforms and climbed the walls before flipping back to the ground. In fact, in preparation for their roles in the 1988 work *Timber*, the dancers were asked to regularly shadowing *Pinocchio* and *Fred Astaire*. Timber was created by one of Montreal's most audacious choreographers, Guiseppe Lurini, 32. Leader of the six-member O Vertigo Dance company, Lurini is part of Canada's most lively and inventive contemporary dance scene. A veritable choreographic factory, Montreal boasts at least 15 troupes and 40 studios creating lively, forward-looking work.

Lurini's use of daring acrobatics does more than just startle audiences. She strives, she says, for a "more profound" emotional impact. Often one of the emotions in Lurini's work is nostalgia. Her whimsical *Cherry Dream*, a hit for its three-day run at Expo 86, consisted of her and Kenneth Gould frolicking around a pale blue 1964 Chevrolet.

But dardard physicality is not Montreal's only dance stream. Among the city's other leading innovators are Richard Lock, director of Montreal's LaLala Human Steps, and Paul-André Fortier, who creates the surreal, often bizarre, minimalist works in *Pinocchio* (1981)—choreographed for his own company, Fortier Dance-Orchestra—a male dancer repeatedly strikes a female with a red carpet, and bear forces a lion costume director, with choreographer Daniel Jackson, of Montreal Dance, a new repertoire troupe that concentrates on presenting creations by Montrealers. Its emergence marks a watershed in the local scene. "We're not interested in buying someone else's nostalgia," said Jackson. "We want to tap our own creative force."

As a political-science student at the University of Ottawa, Christopher House once placed a course in the foreign service. Now House, 31, is one of Canada's most gifted dance creators—and an accomplished performer. He is resident choreographer at Toronto Dance Theatre (TDT), one of the oldest nonclassical troupes in a city that dandy rivals Montreal as a contemporary dance center. New York Times critic Anne Kinseloff has described his work as "downright alarming—sprawling flesh a kinetic brilliance."

A native of St. John's, House is known primarily for daring, innovative, carefully structured dances—what he calls "dance for its own sake." Although he shares that interest with fellow TDT choreographers Patricia Beatty, David Parle and Peter Bandman, the resident House is also exploring other styles. One recent work, *The Gobble March*, which TDT premiered at Expo 86 last August, breaks

markedly with his previous, plotless work. A dramatization of Chrastna Rosetti's poem of the same name, it features four publicans carrying an immodest girl, played by Grace Miquelon, with their image front. The choreography is as much playful and suggestive of spoiled aristocrats.

House is now performing in a 33-city tour of Eastern Canada with TDT, which has scheduled appearances in Mexico and Venezuela. But he is also at work on new assignments. Among them is a dance for Montreal's Les Grands Ballets Canadiens set to Igor Stravinsky's *Pulcinella* and scheduled to debut in March, 1988. Stud House. "Virtuosity and speed and working with music and with great dancers—about five. My first love is dance as an expression of all these physical properties."

Once a leading performer in her own right, and later a star dancer with Montreal's Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, Annette av Paul, 42, has had a rich career as a ballerina. So it may seem surprising that now she sometimes helps to wash and loan ballet costumes after performances. In fact, laundry duty is simply a contribution to her last triumph. Along with choreographer René Anderson, she is co-artistic director of Ballet British Columbia, which concentrates on sleekly modern works. Only a year old, the company is already a dancing force to be reckoned with. Last month, reviewing a birthday performance at Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Theatre, West Coast dance critic Stephen Geoffrey declared that the "improvisely rehearsed company already has a distinctive artistic profile" and the 14-dancer troupe has its audience (average 100 per cent capacity)—more than double that of its debut performance.

Sell, as Paul's laundry duties, occasioned by the company's small support staff, underline the problems that confront the BC dancing scene. The depressed economy has meant frozen personnel funding—and reduced audiences, except those for Paul's company. After a burst of activity in the early 1980s, contemporary dance scenes stalled. Although some troupes are thriving—among them the 15-year-old Anna Wyman Dance Theatre, just returned from an engagement in India—others have reduced or suspended operations.

But as Paul, wife of internationally renowned choreographer Brian Macdonald, seems determined to raise her company's profile. "Proof is Vancouver has been taken today by of Brian by me professional," said as Paul. "Now they know we can really do it."

—PATRICIA HUBBY with MICHAEL CHASE
in Vancouver and LINDA HOWE HENK in Montreal



House's *The Gobble March*, startling—sprawling forth kinetic brilliance

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AGRICULTURE

Champion's demotion

For four years Perfection lived up to his name. The 30,000-lb Hereford bull was the pride of his owners—a Kentucky-Tennessee ownership—until, in thousands of showings in the United States and Canada, were worth as much as \$985,000 each. But last summer some U.S. breeders disputed the bull's parentage, charging, for one thing, that his mother was part Holstein. As a result, in December, after five months of hearings, the Kansas City-based American Polled Hereford Association deleted Perfection's name from its register. And last month the association's Calgary-based Canadian counterpart upheld its earlier ruling that the bull and his 331 Canadian offspring will not be accepted as registered Herefords.

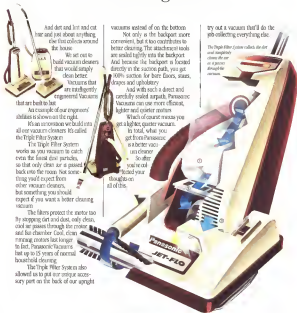
The financial implications are enormous for owners of supposedly purebred offspring, in many cases now worth just a fraction of what they paid. And part owner Willard Keith, a physician in Greenville, Ky., "I didn't have high blood pressure before this started and now I do. It has caused a lot of people grief."

The U.S. association attempted to settle the question by conducting blood tests on the bull and the now listed as his full sister, Sue, to determine whether the two had the same mother—registered as a Hereford does named Mild Vermont II. The result: they did not match up as full siblings. Indeed, the association has stated that it is impossible to establish who Perfection's mother was. The bull may have sired Holsteins and Hereford genes, and although his offspring appear to be changeless Herefords, the massive Holstein qualities could become more apparent in their offspring.

Several U.S. breeders have launched a class-action lawsuit against the association for losses they claim to have suffered, and similar suits may be brought in Canada. But Perfection's owners have not given up on his pedigree. They too have taken legal action against the association, maintaining that the bull is indeed the Hereford blue blood they claim him to be and demanding that he be honorably reinstated.

—JOHN BOWIE in Calgary

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Expo's uncertain legacy

A final, triumphant burst of fireworks on Oct. 23 have over the site of Expo 86, dramatically illuminating the Canadian pavilion's 300-foot wooden hockey stick and other landmarks of the fair. The dazzling momentary party in the heart of Vancouver ended the next afternoon, and onlookers turned their attention to future uses of the 173-acre site, including plans to build offices, recreational facilities and housing for 4,300 people. But the foreground, partially dismantled and almost deserted, is making an easy transition to life after Expo. In December, B.C. Resource Development Minister Grace McCarthy announced a three-month halt to redevelopment to review the project. And last month she said that she was considering a further delay of six weeks to allow private developers to submit proposals.

But meanwhile, British Columbia Place Ltd., a provincial Crown corporation in charge of disposing of the assets and developing the site, tapped

a lucrative source of revenue to offset Expo's deficit, which B.C. Finance Minister Mervyn Cougle estimates at \$340 million. In a series of auctions and liquidation sales from November to late February, it discovered a widespread demand for Expo's relics. More

The Expo 86 site, partially dismantled and almost deserted, is making an uneasy transition to life after the fair

than 100,000 nostalgic bargain hunters snapped up anything from \$9 Expo-replicaated baby strollers and \$25 jackets to entire buildings. B.C. Place's original plans allocated \$54 million to demolition costs. But buyers paid \$500, plus all of the dismantling and relocation expenses, for each of more than 80 international pavilion modules.

Jack Helps, president of Delta Sea Products, bought the colorful Norway pavilion to use as a fish processing plant. He said that when he pays for relocation of the building to Delta, a Vancouver suburb, he will not lose any money compared with building a new plant. "But I like the look of it," said Helps, "and it's a part of Expo."

As a result of the sales, Expo's buildings are scattered as far afield as Granada, Spain and New York state, and its permanent legacies are few. Among them is the Canadian pavilion with its roof of white glass-fibre sails, which will reopen in May as a convention centre. But the hockey stick, one of the fair's best-known symbols, will soon be gone. At a cost of up to \$700,000, officials of the municipality of North Cowichan and the city of Duncan on Vancouver Island are planning to erect the huge stick in front of their local arena—once they have figured out how to get it there. Still, while the new waters between the glittering past and an uncertain future, one group of people is taking advantage of the eerie bazaar. Walt Disney Pictures begins filming *Earth Over Vapour*, a science-fiction mini-series, on the Expo grounds on March 20.

—PAT ANNISLEY in Vancouver

LABOR

Danger on the high seas

In any one year about a fifth of Newfoundland's 850 trawlermen lose their due to accidents, and on average of three die on the job. The fatality rate in the fishing industry is a whole, which most years ranks ahead of forestry and mining as the most hazardous in the country. And researchers at Memorial University in St. John's, after three years of studying the occupational hazards facing the province's trawlermen, have reported that the job is the single most dangerous in Canada. According to their report last January, a piecework pay system and a lack of safety regulations have produced "an unsafe working environment where trawlermen are forced to take risks to make a dollar."

The report noted that, in addition to several hazards of life at sea, trawlermen face constant danger from the equipment they handle. The study found that many fishermen are injured when warps—heavy cables that connect rafts to the vessel—break and snap back over the deck. Said Barbra

Neis, a sociologist and principal researcher of the report: "Not only are there no standards to ensure that the warps are safe, but when an accident occurs there are no facilities to assist the injured man."

Some trawlers carry almost no first-aid equipment, she added, and men with broken legs may be treated with nothing more than Aspirin.

Currently, trawlermen are not considered employees under the terms of the Canada Labour Code. Instead, they come under the auspices of the Canada Shipping Act, and as a result there are no regulations governing job safety on trawlers. But the report said that one of the greatest dangers facing trawlermen is a pay system in which wages depend on the size of the catch. Neis said that situation pressures captains



Neis notes dangers

to take chances and work crews for long periods, with some shifts lasting 90 hours.

For his part, Victor Young, chairman of St. John's-based Fishery Products International Ltd. (PFI), which owns 55 trawlers, and that he recognizes that the incentive-pay system has problems. Said Young: "It encourages trawlermen to work long hours and causes fatigue. But neither the trawlermen nor their union wants the system abolished."

Both Young and Chesley Cribb, spokesman for the Fishermen's Union, said that the report failed to recognize many recent improvements in safety practices aboard deep-sea trawlers. But, Young added, "I'm cannot defend its safety record—we know it has not been good." And admits more steps are taken to improve safety on trawlers, the men who fish off Newfoundland will continue to take extraordinary chances with their lives.

—CATEY WHITE in St. John's



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Russia's master of cool compassion

CRICKHORN

By Henri Troyat
*(Fitzhugh & Wainalee,
 264 pages, \$24.95)*

A Russian objectively regards one of the native and plays of Anton Pavlovich Chekhov. One of many of his 19th-century contemporaries, the Russian author who kept his own opinions out of his writing. In *The Cherry Orchard*, *The Three Sisters* and other works, he left his characters in the hands of destiny without judgment or obvious intervention. The same spirit prevails in Chekhov, a new biography by French scholar Henri Troyat. The book is free of the gloom psychology and ponderous literary analysis that mar so many biographies. Instead, Troyat, author of several excellent profiles of other outstanding Russians—including Leo Tolstoy—has written a study that reads like a good novel. He has woven together the threads of Chekhov's 44 years in the faith that the events speak for themselves. They do so eloquently. Chekhov creates the illusion that one of modern literature's most fascinating figures is alive between its pages—his eyes glinting behind placid, smiling with effusive benevolence and sedulously aloofness.

Born in 1860, Chekhov was raised in meanness and poverty. His father, a shopkeeper in the southern Russian town of Taganrog, lost him harshly—and then made him know the hard that had struck him. In the 1870s the petty tyrant and his family moved to Moscow, where Anton eventually took a medical degree and began to write sketches for literary magazines. The tiny income he earned from medicine and his early writing went almost entirely to support his parents and five siblings. They were a burden that he would shoulder without complaint until the end of his life. Even in the 1890s, when he could afford large houses outside Moscow and on the Black Sea coast, the Chekhovs—including Anton's shiftless older brother—were forever milling around him, making work nearly impossible.

But Chekhov apparently forgave them who took advantage of him and, extending that same uncondemned attitude to the characters in his stories and plays, he learned to distance himself from life with an ironic smile. As Chekhov's friend, writer Maxim Gorky, wrote to him: "You are colder than

the devil with people. You are as indifferent to them as snow, a blizzard."

Still, he was highly sensitive to criticism, as Troyat makes clear in chronicling Chekhov's experience in the theater. From the beginning an adoring public embraced Chekhov's stories. But in the realm of drama, he was an insu-



Chekhov with writer Maxim Gorky, colder than the devil, as indifferent as snow

lative whose subtly nuanced realism was difficult for audiences to grasp. The new style baffled the critics who were rebuffing his groundbreaking 1896 play, *The Seagull*. Despite Chekhov's despairing plea that they act naturally, the performers insisted on delivering their speeches with the conventional exaggerating grandiloquence. The first performance was a disaster, people chattered during the show and guffawed at the next tender moments. Chekhov was shattered. Only when a new theatre company successfully re-staged the play two years later did he return to playwrighting.

Although he became famous within Russia, his reputation always remained in the shadow of the great socialist and humanist, Leo Tolstoy. Chekhov himself venerated Tolstoy's masterpieces, *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*, but he considered the older man's politics moribund to be his and, as mentioned, Troyat offers a delightful account of the first meeting between the two writers, which took place on Tolstoy's country estate in 1885. Approaching the house, Chekhov met Tolstoy on his way to walk in a

marshy river. The two men, stripped, plunged in and had their first conversation—also deep in water. They later became good friends, although Tolstoy never cared for Chekhov's dramatic. Once Tolstoy told his biographer: "As you know, I distrust Shakespeare. Well, your plays are worse than his."

For most of his adult life Chekhov suffered from steadily worsening tuberculosis. He tried to ignore the disease, preferring, as Troyat writes, "to live the life of health." In 1890, three years before his death, he married Olga Knipper, a vivacious young actress of the Moscow Art Theatre, which had made its reputation profiting Chekhov's plays. They spent much of their married life apart, she working in Moscow, Chekhov playing in his Black Sea villa, where he had been confined because of his health. The illness writer had known their happiness would be short-lived. In an 1890 letter, he addressed her as the "last page of my life."

During his final months in 1896, he was weak and weakened with coughing, struggling to complete his last play, *The Cherry Orchard*. He died quietly that summer in a health spa in Germany, leaving few plays and hundreds of short stories and essays for their clarity and their gently ironic treatment of human shortcomings. With his own magnanimous spirit, Troyat has paid a fitting tribute to the master.

—JOHN NEMERKE



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Cold war labyrinth

SPHINX

By D.M. Thomas
(Editor & Open Design,
212 pages, \$22.95)

Winston Churchill once said of Russia, "It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." Welsh writer D.M. Thomas (*The White Hotel*) adds a few awful twists to that enigma with his latest novel, *Sphinx*, the third of a series that begins with *Ararat* and *Shadows*. Set principally in the Soviet Union of the 1960s, *Sphinx* is a subtle guidebook to the morally ambiguous territory at the edge of the world's most powerful totalitarian society. Most of the novel's Russian characters resent the limitations their government has imposed on them. But to survive, they must compromise. As a result, they live in a nihilistic shadowland of deceit, fortune-coupling and honey-drinking—none of which quenches their desire for something better.

Thomas describes the nadir of Soviet life in the novel's opening section, written as a surrealistic television play set partly in a Berlin psychiatric hospital full of drugged dissidents. But the best of *Sphinx* comes later, during the visit of a Welsh journalist named Lloyd George to the Soviet Union. George is the guest of two liberal intellectuals, Shimon and Mascha Barnak, who deliberately feed his naive and sentimental visions of their country. When George falls in love with Mascha, a beautiful actress and musicians debuting. By now, the impression aspects of Soviet life have begun to stir him. "I could see a tranquillity," he reports, "in being told what to believe."

Unfortunately for George, both Mascha and the Barnaks have links to the KGB, and his romantic Russian nights rapidly turn apocalyptic. Yet *Sphinx* also reminds readers that modern Russia, for all its problems, is still the home of passion and talent. Shimon Barnak is a superb improvisational poet whose moving account of the poet Pushkin's death is one of novel's highlights. But in the end, "the world's unquestionably a sphinx," as Thomas writes in the book's final section. And the dark, labyrinth of Russia is a metaphor for modern life everywhere.

—JOHN REMOSKE

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Confederacy of spies

THE SECOND OLDEST PROFESSION THE SPY AS BUREAUCRATIC PATRIOT, PANTASIST AND WHORE By Philip Knightley

Should the spies of the world—as portrayed in British journalist Philip Knightley's latest book—ever decide to organize a professional association, they would probably adopt the *Jolly Roger* as their emblem and the acronym as their fraternal figure of speech. The idea of such a club is not as farfetched as Knightley's hostile judgment; the alphabet spy of agencies (including the CIA, the KGB and Britain's SIS), which in theory vie for security-related information, in fact have become friendly enemies. They share bureaucratic values, a mutual stake in global instability and in interdependent financial interests. They also tell incredible lies.

Knightley is a veteran Fleet Street sleuth. His previous book, *The First Casualty*, was a flinty look at the myth-strewn business of war corre-

spondence, if because an international best-seller. The *Second Oldest Profession*, well-written and fast-paced, is a self-referential but sometimes weakly argued overview of 20th-century espionage. There are curious gaps: most notably, too few references to Britain's substantial and, somewhat, intelligence apparatus, the MI6. But overall, the author enhances his reputation as a myth buster, using meticulous research, a fine eye for the grotesque and a disinterested vantage point to debunk colorful legends.

Knightley moves across territory that former counterintelligence chief James Jones (London) once described in elegant frustration as "a wilderness of mirrors." And at almost every turning he sees self-ser-

ving troddle and micro-examination. Among his misadventures:

The notorious Mata Hari (in Japanese, "The Key of the Morning")—the Dutch-born dancer Margareta Zella, who became a celebrated courtesan in Paris—was in fact a harmless victim of internal politics in France weary of the First World War. Her crime: sleeping with German officers and a French cabinet minister.

She was shot by a French firing squad in 1927, says Knightley, "not because she was a dangerous spy, but because it was militarily and politically expedient to shoot her."

The oft-repeated British claim of achieving total supremacy over German intelligence during the Second World War amounts to extravagant nonsense, part of a victor's myth. Knightley depicts Britain's Secret Intelligence Service as bumbling and demoralized by wartime. And he contends that its domestic spy catchers (MI8), who claimed to have captured every German agent in the realm—and to have turned many of them into counterespies—was vastly overpraised.

The War's image of Secret Intelligence as a cool and cunning chess master has stemmed largely from the astonishing career of British super-spy H.A.H. (Kim) Philby. According to Knightley, the image is entirely inaccurate. In fact, the Soviets made a series of blunders in their audacious attempt to put one of their own agents at the top of British intelligence—bluffs that occasionally led to Philby's overexposure.

One of Knightley's most damning points is his assessment of the modern, multi-billion-dollar spy industry as a "bureaucratic dream" that functions beyond anyone's power to control. The major intelligence agencies, he argues, are more powerful than, and often contemptuous of, the governments they supposedly serve. They routinely manipulate politicians, the press and the international tension levels in order to maintain their inflated corporate budgets.

But, Knightley argues, his story has yet neither been told nor the very matters are as the verge of becoming successful in the past of failure they gather so much information that the intelligence industry is having an increasingly hard time making sense of it all.

—ROBERT MULLER

FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

BEYOND THERAPY
Directed by Robert Altman

The psychanalysts are crazier than their patients in *Beyond Therapy*. Robert Altman's stolid screen adaptation of Christopher Durang's farcical play of the same name

starts shooting "That is the beginning of mental health," Charlotte says, negotiating him for releasing his anger. Utterly rubbish, *Beyond Therapy* twists the norms of sanity like a crazy Balzac's tale.

—LAWRENCE STODOL



Calvin, McCarthy, Jackson (right): the glory, repeated history of the Marx brothers

TIN MEN
Directed by Barry Levinson

"I thought you were smarter than the entire audience," the absent-minded assistant Charlotte (John Jackson) confesses at one point to her bisexual partner, Bruce (Jeff Goldblum). Two offices away, Dr. Stuart Frenkelman (Tim Allen), who speaks in a fake Italian accent because he thinks psychanalysts should speak that way, attempts to seduce Prudence (Julie Hagerty). Prudence has just met Bruce through a personal ad in *New York magazine*. But their meeting, involving all kinds of neuroses, has sent them both back to the analyst's couch. Bruce's yin-yang boyfriend, Bob (Christopher Guest), and Bob's gossamer French mother, Zuzi (Genevieve Page), add further complications. The resulting chaos resembles the lapsed lunacy of the Marx Brothers.

Beyond Therapy shows Altman (MPAA: R) nudging at his best, so far, as he has broadened Durang's play into a comedy of extremes. Looking in each character is some deep prejudice. "I hate guys," Prudence blurts out when Bruce tells her that he is bisexual. But by revealing each character's stark side, *Beyond Therapy* has a taut, caustic effect—and the cast performs with the carefree precision of a comic book team. When everyone eventually converges in a restaurant, Bob pulls out a pistol and

starts shooting. "That is the beginning of mental health," Charlotte says, negotiating him for releasing his anger. Utterly rubbish, *Beyond Therapy* twists the norms of sanity like a crazy Balzac's tale.

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—G. OTT

MANNING
Directed by Michael Gottlieb

If nothing else, *Mannington* lives up to its title: the movie is glossy, rapid and stiff. Its hero, Jonathan Manning (Andrew McCarthy), is an aspiring artist who works in a menagerie warehouse. There, he assembles the women of his dreams, only to lose his job for wasting time mooning over his never-written goddess. Later he wins his position in the window of a job department store and continues to get a job there. This, in the most predictable Hollywood tradition, the mannequin (Kim Cattrall) comes to life—but only when he and Jonathan are alone. The nearest anyone else serves as the scene, the woman who calls herself "Emmy" resorts to plaster.

Light comedy requires a delicate touch, but in his first feature film, director Michael Gottlieb displays all the deftness of Gaudin. He makes certain that every job is underlined and overplayed. Neither slapstick comic scenes nor a flowing tongue can distract attention from the film's forced, contrived quality. And the subplot, in which Jonathan and Emmy team up to rescue the several department store from a takeover by a no-nonsense rival, is utterly implausible. As Jonathan, McCarthy gives a consistently bland performance. Indeed, he seems more like a mannequin than the Canadian screen Cattrall, who brings a spirited looseness to the thralled writing role of Emmy. Early in the film, Jonathan dresses reality as "very disappointing." Maybe so, but it beats acting through the film.

—PAMELA VOON

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One thing Andy Warhol understood was fame. He knew where to find it and how to exploit it. He took revenues of popular culture—Campbell's soup tins and Brillo pad boxes, a smiling Marilyn Monroe and a grief-stricken Jackie Kennedy, the atomic bomb and the electric chair—and transformed them into icons of contemporary life. A source of pop art and a jet-setting celebrity, he commanded attention for 35 years. And when Andrew Warhola died last week at the age of 58—of a sudden heart attack following gall bladder surgery—he was the U.S. art scene's foremost superstar. Said New York art critic Carter Harcourt, author of a critical study of the artist: "He was obsessed with the world of famous images. His great achievement was that he became one himself."



Warhol by Karsh: obsessed with images, he became one

Indeed, Warhol's ghostly, inimitable image—mutually recognizable in his silvery white wig and spectacles—was one of his most famous creations. The son of a Czech immigrant coal miner, he grew up in poverty near Pittsburgh, Pa. After graduating with a design degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1949, he became a commercial artist in New York, working for such magazines as *Glossier* and *Vogue*. Meanwhile, he began to experiment with paintings of neo-psycho characters and Coca-Cola bottles. Initially he had trouble finding a gallery to exhibit his work. But his first commercial show in Los Angeles in 1962—featuring his soap tins—established him as an important, controversial new force.

His work represented a radical break with traditional Modern art's abstract movement and its insight as artists fed from representations of everyday life—yet Warhol embraced them. His multiple images explored the techniques of mass production. The precise, photographic look of his paintings and prints bore little trace of the

artist's hand, prompting some critics to deplore his unabashed commercialism and amoral stance toward his material. But others argued that at his best, Warhol exposed the drifting cynicism of the symbols that dominate modern life.

Elvis Jagger and Grace Jones. Smoking cigarettes, alcohol and drugs, he amassed real-estate holdings and art valued at more than \$20 million (which he instructed his executors to donate to the Andy Warhol Visual Arts Foundation). Meanwhile, he continued to churn out portraits of the rich and famous, including Canadians Karen Kane and Wayne Gretzky.

Many critics believed such poses looked the edge of his earlier work. Yet Warhol's influence on younger artists, who shared his fascination with manipulating the images of mass culture, was greater than any of his contemporaries. Modern society, Warhol knew, had an insatiable demand for new images—so much so that in the future, he once said, "everybody will be famous for 15 minutes."

Warhol, of course, professed not to care about his reputation as a serene artist. "The reason to be famous," he said, "is so you could read all the big magazines and know everyone in the stars." Despite that posture of indifference, Andy Warhol achieved—and deserved—fame as a provocative witness to his age.

—GILIAN MURRAY in New York

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8. *The Promises of Love, Brown (A)*
9. *The Givers, Rasmussen (A)*
10. *Shen, Von Luebeck*

NONFICTION

1. *Life, Way The Authoritarian: Hierarchy of Power, Schmitt, Rieley (A)*
2. *Victory, Brown (A)*
3. *Life in Winter, Goggin and Thornton (A)*
4. *Controlling Interest: Who Owns Canada?, Fennell (A)*
5. *Fatherhood, Gault (A)*
6. *Memories, Johnson (A)*
7. *The Master Builders, Foster (A)*
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—Compiled by Frances Melville



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May your best friend fail, too

By Allan Fotheringham

This is, it says here, a great year for optimists. Too many people are down in the mouth, whining and complaining about their children's university fees, the onslaught of arms and the lack of clerks in department stores. There is too much despair over warrens who insist on getting stuck in the middle of interactions against the light and slumbers who change the name of an island in a second. Too many objections about people who get on airplanes wearing jogging suits and those other unprintables who walk their dogs so their dogs can fertilize your lawn.

One should not complain, it says here, one should not despair. Our shining examples are before us, show us, as a matter of fact, the daring figures who run our world. Take a peek at our finest leaders and how they conduct their affairs, and henceforth stop bitching.

These guys really know how to screw up. Let us gaze at the most powerful man in the world, Ronnie Rambo, master of almost all he surveys. He has at his command an army of aides, flunkies, henchmen, a cabinet sprinkled with powerful millionaires, private jets, private helicopters, speak-writers, flacks, door pollsters, a devoted and loving wife, the leaders of most of the world's other nations at his beck and call, doing for us criticism to the White House either for a state dinner or popcorn and an old movie, whichever, whatever.

So? We have just had adequate evidence, a little more than we really wanted, that this guy couldn't organize his lunch. In the most polite terms, his own hand-picked Tower commission concluded that the aged none star didn't have the faintest idea what his staffers were doing while he slept in the Oval Office. It is a scandal, badly needed, for those of us who procrastinate on the Visa bill and doddle about taking out the garbage. The most important bludge in the world is no better. It is somehow comforting.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

We are taken comfort in another's troubles, as we were all taught at mother's knee. In fact, that is how it is a deplorable (but sadly true) fact of life that a little shiver of delight creeps up one's spine on hearing about the troubles of another. As some morbid but wise philosopher of our age contended, it is not enough that you succeed—your best friend must fail.

It is through this prism that we view the current torture of the President of the East Indian States of America and the Prime Minister of Canada. They are no better than us. Failed with taking



out the garbage immediately after supper, they would delay who—and then forget. The present road-ups on Pennsylvania Avenue and Sussex Drive, in fact, are compensatory for the soft of the common toilet who populates both nations. We can't be all that bad if these guys, under Ronson's, prove to be so dumb.

Peep up. If you sat down in your Nagshead Lardbox and tried to urinate it, you really couldn't in 50 years. Think up a way to urinate into a toilet, give the P-18 in the wrong city, put a price in the wrong riding, and Rich LaBelle to the wrong dinner and pretend that Rice Sorrows and Doreen never talked on the pillow. Give us a break.

Reckling before the fire, even with a little Jack Daniels to clear your vision, could you conjure up a situation where a crazed Vietnam vet in the White House basement, armed with a computer and a luscious blonde secretary, could sue a numbered Swiss bank

account to ship missiles to the sworn enemy Iran through Israeli and Arab arms dealers for a price that landed the illegal profits with a rag-tag gang of rebels in a Central American jungle? Of course you couldn't, even with a second Jack Daniels. For the big guy, the Gipper himself, somehow managed to let it happen.

This is our point, this being a serious exercise in morality, as always on this page. These guys are not servants, as all the polite American tourists tell us in high school—alarmed at the will of the popovers. The supposed aim is that they will fulfill the democratic purposes of the voters.

My contention is that they serve yet another, perhaps more valuable—purpose. They are role models, role models in that they demonstrate that even Homer nods, that we all have feet at all day, not including those whose feet rest in private jets. We all take up comfort when those on high are in deep doo-doo. Soothe it off your feet as you will, it's evidence that they also have to walk in the park where we stroll.

Canadian voters, just as they feel slightly guilty for what they did to Joe Clark, let a little pity about giving Mr. Mulroney these astonishing 211 seats and as are now trying to readjust the situation. American voters, in retrospect realizing that no president should have been given 49 of 50 states before he's even seen doing the verifiable retention of their affection. It is helped a lot by the evidence, now out, that the dreamy old guy not only paid no attention to what his underlings were doing but doesn't even remember when he forgets.

Not to worry. We all end off before the fire after dinner. What is instructional—and very useful—is that these boys on high are just as bad as you and I. They have bad judgment. They delude. They are softies and can't fire anyone. They're misaged by their wives—at to who to sack and who not to. In manner, they're human. It's good to learn they're down on the dung heap with the rest of us. They don't like to take the garbage out after supper either.

Ron CARIOCA

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